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PUBLIC QUARTERS IN THE ARMY.

BY BREVET BRIG.-GEN. S. B. HOLABIRD, U. S. A.

II.

If it shall become impracticable to construct the houses for quarters in the manner indicated so as to furnish sufficient room to quarter the families of officers and men as they actually exist in service, then it becomes necessary to ask for a revision of the statutes in regard to the number of rooms allowed, to the end that their number may be doubled without, however, actually increasing the commutation value which should remain as it now is, since it is regarded as practically sufficient for all purposes. It is plainly the intention of the authorities to have quarters in kind exceed in value and comfort those that may be obtained by the allowance for commutation. There is wisdom in this view; the object being to present continual inducements to officers to stay with their regiments by increasing the advantage to officers for regimental service. There will be great difficulties in the way of enlarging the statutes as to rooms; it seems preferable in the first place to construct buildings having sufficient accommodation. The tendency, as we have said, is already in that direction, and it appears wiser and better to help the movement forward in the direction it appears to be taking. Is it not the duty of those officers who are called upon to make estimates to endeavor clearly to set out the object to be reached, and the best and most economical way of reaching it? In the quartering of a body of enlisted men the views of the medical officers are needed in regard to situation, air space, position of openings, doors, etc., in order that all possible sanitary advantages shall be secured. In hot climates the south fronts of houses should be sheltered from the intense direct rays of the sun by piazzas; they should also have halls, doors, and windows giving thorough ventilation; the kitchen should be semi-detached from the main building. There should be an air space and free circulation under all roofs in hot climates. If the post authorities give the careful attention to each estimate for quartering troops or officers that the subject merits, and the sums indicated are made to conform exactly to good and judicious plans, it is believed that in nearly all cases fair consideration and eventual approval may be secured for posts having anything of a permanent character.

Of course there will be delays on account of appropriations exhausted or non-available; others, because the necessity of the expenditure has not been fully determined upon. Unfortunately the demand made upon the appropriation always exceeds its capacity to meet it; in fact, it is usually double or triple the amount which is available, and the result is that partial sums only can be doled out, and the whole is frittered away without really accomplishing any permanent good work. Quack devices are advocated and sometimes resorted to, and the outcome has no value. This comes from lack of policy, and lack of policy is unavoidable where appropriations of uncertain amount are made annually, sometimes available at the beginning of the year and sometimes not. The Army seemingly appears to the looker-on at the Capital to exist solely by sufferance and to be provided for in an entirely haphazard way, depending upon the character of the elections.

Nevertheless, when it is studied historically it is seen that so long as everyone in the Army does his duty, its permanence is assured. Whatever any member of that body shall find to do, he should do it with all his might, faithfully, to the minutest detail, and leave the result where it belongs, with the powers that be. For this reason it is claimed that every estimate should be an exact product of the known facts of the case. The exact amount of the expenditure, its demonstrated necessity for the purpose stated, and all the details upon which these conclusions rest, should be clearly given, so that the subject can be readily revised, examined, and easily understood and verified. If to quarter troops, it is believed that adequate plans to meet all the wants and decencies of life will generally be approved. Should there be a want of funds, perhaps only parts of the building can be erected at first, and it would be wise in such cases so to build that other parts may be added at some future time. This may be an unusual proceeding, but there have been commanding

officers who have waived their rights to their completed residence until all others were at least partially sheltered.

Whenever officers of thirty years' standing shall look back to their early days and note the progress in this matter of quarters, as well as in other things, abundant causes for hope of the future will become apparent. It needs but to make known the wants and necessities of the Service to have them receive due, even careful attention.

There is a good deal to be said about the existing methods of building; the best results appear to have followed where there has been an officer assigned to the work, and where the work has been accomplished as far as practicable by means of the contract system; especially to secure the materials. Of course there are some individuals competent and successful as superintendents; but there are others less so, and on the whole the contract system as provided by law is by far the most economical. Attention to the execution of the contract, however, is the principal duty of all concerned; that is, to see that the quality and character of work contracted for are secured.

Whenever there are short appropriations the omissions and shortages are most certain to fall upon the lower grades in the Service, and in this way it is not unusual to find for years the best of non-commissioned staff and similar officers very imperfectly accommodated. Under the present method of proceeding this result appears to be unavoidable. It would probably be wise, considering this result, to proceed at once to itemize every appropriation for quarters, as soon as it has passed; for the purpose of determining and separating out the sum that is to be set apart for soldiers' barracks; for the non-commissioned staff and other non-commissioned officers and laundresses; for the officers' quarters, and for the storehouses, shops, and stables, thus giving to every want of every individual being concerned, his, or its allotment. A small independent appropriation might possibly be secured every year to quarter this class of post dependents; namely, the hospital stewards, commissary sergeants, quartermaster sergeants, forage masters, married men, etc., as is now done in a similar way in regard to building and repairing hospitals. \$50,000 for five years and \$20,000 thereafter would answer as a beginning for this class of structures, and would be in the right direction. There is already at work a tendency towards definite and specific appropriations. Our legislators naturally desire to know under our form of government the objects to be gained by any appropriation whatever of the public money.

The matter of itemizing the Army appropriations has gone so far that it may now go farther to advantage. This subject must be presented to the legislators, and if it be done in a proper spirit it will meet with prompt, generous response beyond all doubt. There never has been a time in our history when more careful consideration was given by the legislative branch of the Government to all the personal rights of its citizens and to the requirements of considerate humanity. The service of the Army is becoming better understood in time of peace, and when understood it is better appreciated. The wounds which it receives are not unfrequently from arrows feathered from the wings of its own eagles. The interchange of views, now more common among officers, the formation of a society like that most excellent one the Military Service Institution (to which it were wished all our officers belonged), and many other causes now at work, all tend to make the Service more homogeneous in sentiment and feeling, with a happy result tending always to the general good. If we cultivate kindly feelings among ourselves and in the various corps, we may be certain that Congress will respond liberally to those calls made upon it, that aid in the direction of a culture of the amenities of life and social enjoyment at Army military posts. Let everyone work cheerfully and patiently to that end; it has been said that the world is for him that can wait. However impatient we may feel, practical changes for good of any kind under free government must take place slowly, for they only come after long discussion, mature deliberation and many and constant struggles to the desired end.

The General of the Army has given his attention recently to the subject of permanent posts for the Army, and favors an appropriation of a large sum of money for the necessary quarters. This is a move in the right direction, and with permanent posts, with proper attention to the matter, there will be secured roomy and adequate quarters for every grade in the Service. Such has been the result heretofore at all the permanent posts we can recall both on the seaboard and in the interior of the country.

The quarters provided for officers in the naval or marine service are always ample and comfortable; the trouble in the Army has been due heretofore to the temporary character of the posts occupied along the frontier. The system has been one of simply butting troops, elaborating these resulting structures now and then into something better. Except along the northern and southern boundaries and upon the seacoast, it is extremely difficult to fix upon positions for permanent military posts. This must be borne in mind in any discussion of the subject as to the future of the Service in relation to these questions, which involve a considerable expenditure of money. Posts are at present placed in the interior almost entirely upon the basis of local interest; for the Government must protect its settlements and the mining interests of its citizens. The interests

thus protected should be enlisted as far as practicable to aid in rendering the troops assigned to such places as comfortable as possible.

If the attention of the authorities is called to the importance of the position held, and the wants of the troops so placed represented with proper emphasis, there will surely be a just and satisfactory response.

It will not do to sit with the hands folded quietly in such cases; but energetic and pressing representations should be made through every suitable channel, upon every proper occasion.

In regard to the absence of any provision in the Regulations affecting the wives of officers of the Army and the question of marriage of its officers, it has no doubt been considered as the wisest course to permit the matter to regulate itself. No efforts of which we have a knowledge have ever been made to discourage young officers, or any others, from getting married; on the contrary, the practice has always been to grant the necessary leaves of absence for such purposes. In our country, woman is looked upon as the peer of man in every walk of life, and her presence, wherever such a thing is not impossible, is always tolerated, if not encouraged. The generous and beneficent influences of woman are nowhere more apparent than at the remote Army posts on the frontier. She is a constant balance wheel to the social machinery, with an influence always on the side of good order, kind and neighborly feeling, and refined intercourse. These facts are too well known to be impugned with regard to officers, and exactly the same rule holds with non-commissioned officers, in a lesser degree perhaps, because the married men are fewer in number. It is frequently regarded as objectionable to have the first sergeant of a company a married man; and this may be generally true, but there have been exceptions, and some of the best companies in service have continued so with married first sergeants. It is important, however, that the first sergeant be always with the company, and for that reason there is so great inconvenience likely to result, that after marriage he could hardly expect to hold the first position, since it throws the duty of company supervision upon another.

The experience of all officers is believed to be in favor of married non-commissioned regimental staff officers. It is believed also, taking everything into consideration, that women as laundresses are an advantage to a company. Of course it is important to get good ones; for bad women, like bad men in a company, are an incubrance. But with four married men to a company, whose wives are laundresses, and who are properly provided with quarters and the means of washing and ironing for the company, there is far more contentment in the company and general satisfaction. If allowed in a company they ought to be provided for decently and properly as to quarters and transportation. It is not a great matter to give the slight aid required by most married soldiers to fix themselves up in garrison. A moderate expenditure in these matters goes a great way.

These views have application mainly to a time of peace; a state of war brings with it new conditions which must govern every emergency as it shall arise.

III.—CONCLUSIONS.

In looking back over this somewhat rambling series of remarks upon the subject of allowance of quarters as at present fixed by the statute, it is contended that the allowance, as now fixed, is arranged as it is for the sake of convenience in arriving at a money value in lieu of quarters in kind, which Congress evidently prefers the Army to have as far as practicable. The evidence of this is found in the liberal allowance made by special appropriation as at U. S. Armies and Navy-yards, at the Military and Naval Academies, at the military headquarters of departments, and at permanent posts along the sea boards and in the interior of the country. That to secure such quarters for the future for all permanent posts, plans should be prepared in advance and the required structures in proper capacity and due arrangement should be duly and properly authorized. Consequently efforts must be directed to the solution of the question of permanent posts. The interest of department commanders and all the higher authorities must be enlisted to forward the determination of these questions. The expression of their wishes, which go to form the public sentiment of the Army, by the officers and men upon every proper occasion, in all their reports and conversations, will aid in creating such a feeling in these matters that the desired attention to these very pressing questions will not longer be denied. It is so far as known the custom of service not to count basements and attic rooms or chambers as assignable, except possibly in the greatest emergencies, or under the very exceptional circumstance provided for in the regulations. It is certainly thought best to leave this practice of the service undisturbed, and wherever quarters are planned, it should be done upon liberal architectural principles, to obtain all possible air space and accommodation for the money; and as a matter of accommodation for the family of the lowest grade of commissioned officer, his single room should be a suite divided, or that can easily be divided or separated into two single ones besides the kitchen. This is the least possible and the least allowance practicable, and there can be no excuse in constructing buildings less than two rooms deep upon the main floor. For sanitary reasons the kitchen must be separate, or placed in the basement; the latter, however, is not a satisfactory arrangement, as a general rule, except in the very coldest climates, or at the extreme North.

At the first consideration of the subject we might

think it advisable to devise and adopt general plans for officers' quarters at any or all military posts. But it is found in practice extremely difficult to frame any one plan to suit all possible climates and situations. In fact, it is practically impossible. Each plan must grow out of the necessities of the case, and thus be perfectly adapted to its surroundings. All officers called upon to fix so grave a question as the quarters for a garrison at any point, should give the matter all possible study, gathering from every source every particle of information bearing upon the subject, and so far as in them lies, securing all possible advantages of site, adaptation, comfort, and convenience for all concerned. Preconceived ideas and prejudices are out of place; it will be a monument to the good sense, good taste, and fitness of things, if successful; if otherwise, it will, on the contrary, be an example of wasted time, labor, and money.

In this matter, as in all others of like import, appeal must be made to the generosity of the higher officers of the Army. Let us hope that they will not be governed by the painful experience of their own youth, and thus led to think that what they endured may be endured by all that come after them; but rather let them all (as many of them do) aid in every possible way to ameliorate what is bad, and to cure all evils that may be cured. Experience ought to bring wisdom, and wisdom charity for the miseries of others. To read the long roll that embodies the melancholy history of neglect and discomfort still prevailing in the Army as regards quarters is enough to make one shudder and to feel ashamed at the marked difference still existing in the accommodation of troops on the remote frontiers and of those nearer the seat of government. It can be amended, and in the course of time it must be; but the time of doing it and the method to be employed rest with a great number of persons in authority, so that steady discussion and constant work are still required to create that unanimity of feeling and combination of interest which at last, like faith, can remove mountains. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and push ahead until a better and more satisfactory condition of things in this behalf is reached.

S. B. HOLABIRD.

DETAILS OF EXTRA DUTY MEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your edition of March 24 you in an editorial, and "Old Soldier" in a letter, discuss the effect of recent orders of several department commanders limiting details of extra duty men, prescribing drills, etc.

The subject involves a question of grave importance, fraught with much good or evil to the Service. "To what extent may a department commander assume immediate control of the details of administration of the posts under his command, and yet keep within the limit of policy, expediency, and the maintenance among his subordinate commanders, of that official pride and sense of individual responsibility so eminently necessary to efficient Service?"

We arrive at our conclusions as to the value of an officer, not by examination of the means which he uses, but by noting the results which he obtains. A good company assures us of a good captain, and if a post is in fine order and its garrison in a high state of discipline, we have a right to assume that its commander knows and does his duty. The very best and most valuable points of any man's character are developed by giving him responsibility, and holding him strictly to an account of it.

The "new departure," in depriving post commanders of the power to regulate their own details or prescribe their own drills and exercises, will necessarily take from them their sense of responsibility. The good commander will get no credit for a good post and well instructed command; the poor one will lay all the blame on the department commander. "Why are your rules in such wretched condition?" asks an inspector of such a post commander. "Oh, I have no one to take care of them; department orders only allow me so many extra duty men, and these have to spend so many hours at drills and target practice that the rules must suffer." "I see that your post school is open but a few hours a day." "Yes, the teachers are soldiers, and must drill," and so to the end.

"Hold me responsible, but don't fetter me with orders," is the instinctive demand of every capable and valuable officer, and while this demand cannot literally be complied with, it is neither fair nor just to hold a commander to a strict accountability, and yet allow him no latitude or discretion in his administration.

Our military departments are geographically larger than most kingdoms, and contain varied and frequently hostile elements. Throughout the vast area of each of these are scattered a few thousand troops, at little posts of a few skeleton companies. The duties at these posts are as varied as their geographical positions.

Except at the most favored posts, the regular garrison life of a soldier on the western frontier may be summed thus—drills, guards, police work, building. The "extras" thrown in at many posts are raising their own vegetables, escort duties, making roads, building bridges, constructing telegraph lines, guarding surveying parties and workmen of railroads, scouting after Indians or white ruffians, and some few posts are so unfortunate as in addition to all these to be obliged to provide their own fuel and the hay for their animals. These gradations—from a post occupied by a garrison whose duties are purely military, to another, garrisoned by what might justly be called a disciplined band of pioneers—are to be found in every western military department. It is manifestly impossible for a department commander to issue any general order regulating the details of post administration which could by any chance be applicable to all the posts situated and conditioned as I have described. Our Army administration is afflicted with spasms. Ten years ago it went wild over signal service. "Wigwag" was all the rage, and orders were issued which required even old surgeons

and chaplains to be posted in the mysteries of 1, 2. Then came the furor for target practice, in which the whole world joined, and of which I am an ardent advocate, but I am not such an enthusiast as to believe it the sole accomplishment of the soldier. Napoleon claimed to win battles by the "legs" of his men. I know "marksman" who could not possibly march ten miles, nor pitch a tent, nor provide for themselves under the most ordinary circumstances of a campaign. I belong to a regiment first-class in discipline, drill and target practice, two-fifths of whose enlisted men have never seen a tent pitched, and three-fifths, at least, have never made a march or campaign of twenty days.

This "target practice" spasm has resulted in wonderful improvement in the shooting of both officers and men, but because it is a good thing there is no need (at least in my humble opinion) that every other soldierly capacity should be ignored. A man may be the best marksman in the world, and yet be utterly valueless as a soldier, if that be his sole accomplishment.

The "new departure" would seem to be entirely in the interest of target practice. Every duty is made subservient to the one end. What it will do for the Service no one can predict, further than that in a few years the Army may be a body of specialists, each able to hit his enemy at 800 or 1,000 yards, if that enemy will only come to him, but utterly unable to do anything if that enemy fails to be so obliging. Defensively perfect, offensively worthless.

But I wander from my point. The commanding general of a brigade camped together on the same field could properly prescribe the duties, hours of drill, etc., of each regiment; but there is still a frontier, the Indian question is not yet settled, troops are still scattered far and wide, with entirely different duties, labors, possibilities, and modes of living. No order fixing percentages for details or prescribing drills can possibly be applicable at all of these posts; aside from which, there is great danger of demoralization.

Some commanding officers will lose pride and interest in posts which they no longer command; others will evade the orders, as indicated in letter of "Inquisitive" (JOURNAL, March 24).

The matter is an important one, and I would like to see it fully discussed.

DUGGE.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

MAJOR A. H. Nickerson, U. S. A., and bride, visited New York, early this week, registering at the Albemarle Hotel.

LIEUT. Matthew Markland, 1st U. S. Infantry, of Whipple Barracks, A. T., has been visiting at Fort Verde, on Court-martial service.

LIEUT. John W. Martin, 4th U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Bayard, N. M., projects a visit East, early in May next, to spend the summer months.

GEN. G. B. Dandy, U. S. A., has entered upon his new duties at Omaha on Gen. Howard's staff, and has appointed Mr. Inman, who was with him at St. Louis, his chief clerk.

MAJOR J. M. Maltby, of the 1st West India Regiment, British army, registered, early this week, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

CAPT. L. A. Beardslee, U. S. Navy, visited New York, early in the week, stopping at the Gilsey House.

GEN. O. B. Wilcox, Majors R. H. Jackson and A. C. M. Pennington, and Lieut. W. H. Coffin, U. S. A., were hospitably entertained at Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., this week, while sitting there as a Court of Inquiry on certain matters between Lieut. Col. Mizner and Capt. Craig, 10th Infantry.

LIEUT. S. Y. Seyburn, 10th Infantry, is still at Fort Wayne, Mich., completing public and private matters there, and is expected to join at Fort Porter, New York, next week.

CAPT. C. W. Williams, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., of Fort Davis, Texas, is on a trip North to remain for a few weeks.

COL. W. H. Ludlow, U. S. A., was an invited guest on the occasion of the launch at Philadelphia, April 7, of Mr. Gould's yacht *Atalanta*.

1st Lieut. Henry Wygant, 24th U. S. Infantry, was tried, this week, by a General Court Martial in session at Fort Supply, I. T., Lieut. Col. A. J. Dallas, 22d Infantry, being president of the court, and Asst. Surg. E. T. Comegys, U. S. A., the judge advocate.

LIEUT. G. G. Grenough, 4th U. S. Artillery, was to rejoin at Fort Adams, Friday, of this week, from a short leave.

CAPT. James Stone, one of the oldest clerks in the Quartermaster General's office, and formerly of the Commissary Department, U. S. V., was stricken with paralysis at his desk, last week. Fears are entertained that he will not recover.

Some of the newspapers having announced that the new Postmaster General, Judge Gresham, has only one leg, an Army comrade of his says: "He is not a one-legged man, although it would probably have been better for him if he had let his leg be amputated. He was wounded in his left leg three or four inches below the knee, by a Minnie ball, which fractured the tibia and has given to the leg a decided curve. He walks with a cane to this day; although sprightly on his feet, he frequently suffers intensely from the old fracture. For several years after the war he was obliged to use a crutch. I was with him when he was shot, July 20, 1864."

THE Norfolk (Va.) *Landmark*, of April 6, says: Charles H. Sturtevant, Chief Clerk in the Steam Engineering Department, is ill with pneumonia. Capt. B. B. Taylor, commanding the Receiving Ship *Franklin*, is convalescing.

LIEUT. B. H. Choever, 8th Cavalry, and bride have returned to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from their brief wedding tour, the inexorable demands of duty not permitting a long absence.

CAPT. Edwin Pollock, 9th U. S. Infantry, was to leave

Fort D. A. Russell this week for a few months for the benefit of his health.

THE recent promotion of Capt. S. B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry to major 3d Cavalry, which takes him to Arizona, will deprive Fort Leavenworth, Kas., of the services of a valuable officer. He will be succeeded there by Capt. Edmund Luff, 8th Cavalry, lately promoted from regimental quartermaster.

LIEUT. C. M. Schaefer, 9th Cavalry, now on leave, will quit the Army, July 31, to engage in civil pursuits.

LIEUT. H. F. Taber, U. S. A., chief engineer officer on the staff of Gen. Terry, was at Yankton this week arranging for the improvement of the military road between there and Fort Randall, for the completion of which \$5,000 was appropriated by Congress.

LIEUT. H. K. Bailey, the new adjutant of the 5th U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Keogh, Montana.

GEN. Sherman in a recent letter regretting his inability to attend the Decoration Day ceremonies in New York city, May 30th next, says: "We have a similar observance here at the National Capital, where my presence officially and personally will be the more necessary for the reason that it will be the last occasion for me in active command of the Army of the United States." President Arthur, Maj.-Gen. Hancock, Gen. Grant, and many other distinguished personages are expected to attend the New York ceremonies.

AMONG the hosts of prominent persons attending the funeral of the late Peter Cooper in New Saturday last, April 7, was observed Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., and a portion of his staff.

COL. John S. Mason, 9th Infantry, as the result of his promotion, will have to break up his pleasant associations at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and betake himself first to Omaha to report to Gen. Howard and thence we presume to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to take command of that post and of his regiment.

CAPT. William A. Elderkin, of the Subsistence Department, late at Pueblo, Col., for his health, will report forthwith at department headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., for duty as chief commissary officer of the Department of the Columbia.

GEN. Chas. P. Stone, late of Egypt, has been visiting at Washington, where he was the guest of Gen. Sherman. He was expected to return to New York this week.

LIEUT. L. L. C. Brooks, 5th Cavalry, on leave since September last, relinquishes the profession of arms June 30 next, his resignation to take effect that date having been accepted.

LIEUT. W. L. Geary, 12th U. S. Infantry, rejoined lately at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., from a long leave which commenced, we believe, before his regiment left Arizona.

CAPT. J. E. Wilson, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., the latter part of this week, from a short leave.

CAPT. D. D. Wheeler, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster, at St. Paul, Minn., is to make an official tour to Bismarck, Fort Keogh, Ft. Ellis and other places. During his absence Captain Hathaway will take charge of quartermaster matters in St. Paul.

MAJOR General W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., was to dine with Mr. J. B. Houston, 24 West 53d street, New York, Friday evening, April 13, to meet General Diaz.

LIEUT. Col. Edwin F. Townsend, the new commandant of the Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks, O., will make a worthy successor to Colonel Mason, being an experienced officer of long service.

ILL health still prevents Lieutenant William Stanton, 6th U. S. Cavalry, from resuming duty with his regiment in Arizona.

LIEUT. Colonel A. W. Evans, 7th Cavalry, exchanges, on promotion, from Arizona to Dakota, most likely to Fort Meade, in that Territory. He will report soon to General Terry for orders.

GEN. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., came on to New York from Washington this week to attend to his duties on the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

We are glad to note that recent orders point to an eastern station, for some time at least, for Captain Samuel Cushing, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., now at Vancouver Barracks, who is to report to Gen. Macfeely in Washington for special duty. If our memory serves aright it is many a long year since Captain Cushing's duties lay in this direction.

MAJOR J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cavalry, has returned to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from a trip to Santa Fe, with Cavalry recruits.

MAJOR Simon Snyder, 11th Infantry, has joined for duty with his new regiment at Fort Sully, Dakota, and received a hospitable welcome.

LIEUTS. S. L. H. Slocum, 18th Infantry, and J. A. Johnston, 8th Cavalry, left Fort Leavenworth a few days ago to be present at the wedding of Lieutenant H. J. Slocum, 7th Cavalry, which took place at Sing Sing, N. Y., Thursday of this week.

CAPT. Samuel McConihe, 14th Infantry, is absent from cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col., on a short leave, to rejoin next week.

SENATOR and Mrs. Logan leave Chicago for Santa Fe, to spend some weeks with their daughter, the wife of Major Wm. Tucker, Pay Dept., who is stationed there.

A most pleasant reunion of officers who commanded colored troops during the late war, took place at Denver, Col., April 3, at the residence of General H. G. Thomas, Paymaster, U. S. Army. There were present: Gen. H. G.

Thomas, Commander 1st Brigade, 4th Division, 9th Army Corps; Judge W. S. Decker, late 1st lieutenant 19th U. S. Colored Troops; Gen. A. J. Sampson, late captain 27th U. S. Colored Troops; Capt. R. G. Dill, 43d Regiment, U. S. Colored Troops; Judge H. B. Jeffries, late captain 73d Regiment; Capt. S. D. Barnes, 64th U. S. Colored Troops; Capt. N. G. Ferguson, 29th Regiment. General Thomas did everything in his power to make the occasion a pleasant one, and it was unanimously conceded by his guests that he had entirely succeeded.

The San Francisco Report, of March 31, says:

Colonel and Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Jamie Sullivan are again domiciled at the Palace. Lieut. Turner, U. S. M. C., detached from the Ma e Island Navy-yard, leaves for his home in Philadelphia in a few days. Midshipman Moses, of the *Lackawanna*, went East early this week. He will be examined for promotion. Lieut. Delehanty, of the *Adams*, who has been in the city for some days on business connected with that vessel, left for Sikhs yesterday. The delightful hope given by the officers and ladies of the *Presidio* were resumed last evening. On Thursday evening a "bud" hop of the children of the *Presidio* took place in the headquarters building. General Rufus Saxton, U. S. A., gave a dinner party to a number of his brother officers at the *Presidio* on Tuesday evening. Among those present were Major-General Schofield, General Kelton, General Morgan, Colonel Andrews, Captain Humphrey, Colonel Winthrop, Chaplain Kendig, Surgeon Bailey, Major Sanger, and Major Sprague. The *Urbant-Lander* wedding is likely to be on the 26th of April. Of the six bridesmaids, I only hear, so far, the names of Miss Carrie Rabe, of Oakland, Miss Belle Eyre, Miss Mizner, and Miss Hattie Pomeroy. The Army and Navy will be largely represented at this wedding, especially the latter, as the groom is a surgeon, and a most popular officer in the Navy. He has received a long leave of absence.

The Springfield Republican caustically says: This man was appointed for the purpose of developing the latent good that is in him" was the way Gen. Sherman began his reply to Gen. Terry's complaints in regard to the conduct of Army Teamster George H. Butler, once celebrated as the consul to Egypt and always as the nephew of his uncle. The purpose for which he was appointed does not differ so very much after all from the theory on which his uncle was chosen Governor of Massachusetts—"to develop the latent good that is in him." That was the fond hope of many who wanted to "give the old man a chance." Mining for latent good in this family seems to be something of a speculation.

The marriage of Captain C. B. Western, 14th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Maud Stanton, daughter of Colonel T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, U. S. A., took place at the residence of the latter at Omaha, April 4, and was a quiet but distinguished affair. The marriage ceremony was performed by Chaplain Geo. A. England, U. S. Army, of Fort Omaha. Many handsome presents were made to bride and groom. After a brief trip to New York and the East Captain Western and Mrs. Western will go to Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., where the Captain's company is stationed.

Miss Lee, daughter of Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. A., recently visiting at Fort Leavenworth, has gone to St. Louis.

At the Grand Army encampment at Des Moines, Iowa, last week, resolutions were adopted commending Senator John A. Logan "for his able and exhaustive argument in the United States Senate in opposition to the restoration of Fitz John Porter to his former rank in the Army, and that Comrade Logan has the thanks of the encampment for his defence of the right and condemnation of cowardice."

By recent transfer, Capt. Patrick Cusack, 9th U. S. Cavalry, relinquishes his pleasant associations at Fort Lyon, Col., and takes command of Troop G at Fort Sill.

Lieut. J. R. Totten, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Fort Preble, Me., visited New York city this week to undergo examination for transfer to the Ordnance Department.

Capt. A. H. Goodloe, 22d U. S. Infantry, lately residing at Waco, Ky., visited old friends in New York this week, and the Retiring Board at Governor's Island.

SECRETARY of the Navy Chandler while journeying with the President in Florida was thrown from a carriage April 9, but fortunately his injuries were not serious.

MAJ. A. S. Burt, 8th Infantry, much to the regret of his many friends in Chicago, goes from there to San Francisco to report to Gen. Schofield for duty with his regiment.

Lieut. F. M. Lynde, 1st U. S. Infantry, for some time past stopping at Picolata, Florida, for the benefit of his health, visited New York this week to appear before the Retiring Board.

Rock Islanders much regret the exigencies of service which transfer Maj. F. H. Phipps, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., to the Arsenal at Konnebec, Maine.

A DISPATCH of April 9 from Tucson says Gen. Crook has crossed over to Mexico to meet Gen. Topeta.

ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF W. H. Shock, U. S. Navy, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, Tuesday of this week.

GEN. T. G. Pitcher, U. S. A., well and hearty, visited old friends in New York this week, stopping at the Gilsey House. Capt. John H. Patterson, 20th U. S. Infantry, on leave, left St. Paul a few days ago for New York city.

NAVAL Cadet R. Stewart, U. S. N., is spending a leave of absence with friends in Detroit, Mich.

COMDR. G. C. Wiltse, U. S. N., visited St. Paul, Minn., this week, temporarily stopping at the Nicollet House.

THE Arizona Miner solves the difficulty when it says: "Appoint a general to command the forces in Arizona from the editorial ranks of some southern newspaper by all means. That would simply imply extermination of the red man. Gen. Crook is nowhere, compared to those newspaper generals."

THE Cheyenne Sun having recently had a sensational article as to the death of Gen. Crook, the Cheyenne Leader takes occasion to say:

The truth is the whole story was made up in the Sun office, and was meant by the Sun writer to be an effort at humor. The announcement of the General's death, however, caused a great hue and genuine distress among his many warm friends in his home. One of them sent a despatch to Arizona inquiring for articles of his death, and was on the point of sending a message of condolence to Mrs. Crook, the General's wife. Another

gentleman declared later in the day that, having had a brother killed by the Indians in his neighborhood a few years ago, the scene was brought again vividly to his mind. He was an admirer of the general, knew him well, and he spent the morning in sorrow. Still another gentleman, a prominent citizen of Cheyenne, said yesterday: "Gen. Crook is a dear friend of mine. It made me heart sick when I read of his death. You may imagine my feelings when I learned that the account printed in the Sun was intended to be an April fool joke."

The Sun's sense of humor seems to be as exquisite as that of some of the Indian wags whose exploits in the way of subjecting their victims to slow torture were so graphically described by Gen. B. I. Dodge in his book "Our Wild Indians."

GEN. C. H. Tompkins, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., made a short visit with Mrs. Tompkins, April 5 and 6, to Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., where their oldest son is a captain of a company in the battalion of cadets. Cadet Captain Tompkins has received an appointment to West Point, and will report there in June. While at Faribault the General and his wife were the guests of the commandant, Capt. C. A. Curtis, U. S. A., retired.

Lieut. Guy Howard, U. S. A., A. D. C., left Omaha, April 4, for Forts Cameron and Hall, under special instructions from Gen. Howard with reference to the abandonment of those posts.

TRINITY Church, Sing Sing, presented a gay appearance on Thursday, April 12, the occasion being the marriage of Lieut. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss Florence Allington Brandreth, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Brandreth. The high contracting parties, and their relatives, being so well known in New York and vicinity, the ceremony was one of more than usual interest. Lieut. Slocum was attended by his brother and best man, Lieut. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 18th Infantry, and Lieuts. E. A. Garlington, W. Crozier, W. M. Medcalf, E. W. Casey, J. I. Kane, and G. P. Scriven, U. S. Army. The bridesmaids were Misses Lily Brandreth, Fanny Brandreth, Bella Brandreth, Nannie Pearce, Sallie Wood, Miss Gibson, and Miss Randall. After a brief tour bride and groom will go to Fort Leavenworth, where a hearty welcome awaits them.

Lieut. D. G. McRitchie, U. S. N., was the recipient of a pleasant compliment last week. Desiring to congratulate him on his approaching promotion a musician of the Marine Band asked permission to come on the *Speedwell*, while the Lieut. and Mrs. McRitchie were at dinner, and play a few airs in their honor. The permission was cheerfully granted, and "Auld Lang Syne," "Sweet by and by," "Nearer to thee," "Garry Owen," and other tunes were pleasingly rendered.

THE Armijo House, Albuquerque, had on its register of guests, April 4, the names of Gens. George Crook and R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. A., Capt. J. G. Bourke, 3d U. S. Cavalry, Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, 4th U. S. Cavalry, and Lieut. G. J. Fieberger, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.

GENERAL McClellan responded for "The Army and Navy" at the annual dinner of the Alumni Association of Princeton College at Delmonico's, New York, Tuesday, April 10. He said:

"In this country the line which separated military from civil life was not so strongly defined nor so impassable as it was abroad. In times of peace our Army and Navy were never large enough to supply the needs of war, and college graduates must supply the material largely for putting the service on a war footing. The rapidity with which they were converted into good soldiers during the late war spoke wonderfully for them." Speaking of the late war, the General said: "You will all agree with me in the wish that soon, very soon, all may be forgotten about that trouble, except the heroism which it developed on both sides, and that the day may be very near when the names of Grant and Lee will be regarded as the common heritage of glory to every one who calls himself an American."

Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cavalry, by recent promotion, changes base from Fort Robinson to Fort McKinney, Wyoming.

THE New York Herald says: "General Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., is at this time one of the most popular Army officers in the country."

ILL-HEALTH has compelled Major Lewis Merrill, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to take a long vacation, which he will spend mainly in the East.

CAPT. A. A. Harbach, 20th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Gibson, I. T., will spend the summer on leave.

VETERINARY Surgeon Samuel Burdett, 9th Cavalry, will leave the service at the end of this month to follow his profession in civil life.

GEN. G. W. Getty, U. S. A., left Fort Monroe, Va., Monday of this week, to be absent until Sunday next.

Lieut. Williston Fish, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter part of the week from a short leave.

CAPT. Lewis Smith, 3d U. S. Artillery, and Assistant Surgeon T. A. Cunningham, U. S. A., and bride, were visitors to New York this week.

We regret to learn that Mr. Thomas B. Nichols, formerly Lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, and for some years past a professor at the Military School at Bogota, South America, has been compelled by illness to return to the United States, and is now at his home in Alleghany, Pa. He was taken very ill in Bogota last September, and as soon as able to be moved Mrs. Nichols brought him home, and his condition, though improved, is still far from being satisfactory.

The eighteenth annual meeting and banquet of the Union Veteran Association of Maryland took place on the night of April 9 at the Entaw House, Baltimore, and was largely attended. Secretary Lincoln and General Sherman were expected to be present, but were unable to attend. Among those present were Paymaster General J. A. Smith, U. S. N.; General R. B. Ayres, U. S. A.; General H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; Chief Engineer Melville, U. S. N., and Major C. W. Foster, U. S. A. Mr. George H. Chandler, brother of Secretary Chandler, responded for "The Navy," and Col.

Purnell for "The Tripartite Alliance—the Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery."

Mrs. De Long, widow of Capt. De Long, is visiting the family of H. O. Houghton in Cambridge, Mass. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co. are to publish at an early date Capt. De Long's Journal of the Voyage of the *Jeannette* and the Ice Journal.

COL. Chas. Bird, U. S. A., quartermaster at Fort Snelling, visited Bismarck this week, on matters relating to the transportation service of the Army.

THE stay of Paymaster W. H. Smyth, U. S. A., at Leavenworth has not been a long one, and he now goes to that warm spot, Tucson, A. T., for duty.

Mrs. Bingham, wife of Gen. J. D. Bingham, U. S. A., of Fort Leavenworth, has gone to Santa Fe for the benefit of her health.

CAPT. John R. Myrick, 3d U. S. Artillery, recently relieved under operation of law as A. D. C. on the personal staff of Gen. Terry, has been assigned on the department staff of that officer as acting judge advocate. As there are not enough officers in the regular corps of judge advocates to go round all the divisions and departments, details of line officers become occasionally necessary. Capt. Myrick's experience amply fits him for the duties of his new position.

ADJUT. D. B. Wilson, 25th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Snelling, Minn., is visiting East on a few weeks' leave.

CAPT. R. G. Howell, 2d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Washington Barracks April 13 from a short leave.

Lieut. John McClellan, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., Wednesday, April 11, on a visit to friends until next week.

ASST. Surgeon John H. Bartholf, U. S. A., is not expected to rejoin at Fort Lapwai, I. T., from leave for some time yet.

CAPT. C. A. Allgood, U. S. A., left Fort McHenry, Md., April 10, to be absent for a week. During his absence Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, 2d Artillery, has taken charge of quartermaster matters at the post.

THE Secretary of the Navy was at Kismisee April 11 alligator shooting, and was going from there to St. Augustine, where he would meet the *Tallapoosa*.

Lieut. W. S. Alexander, 4th Artillery, is expected to rejoin at Fort Adams, R. I., early next week from a short leave.

Lieut.-Col. John L. Broome, U. S. M. C., and Mrs. Broome sailed for Liverpool Wednesday of this week on the *Sythia*.

PAYMASTER G. C. Goodloe, U. S. Marine Corps, made his periodical visit to New York this week, registering at the Sturtevant House.

MAJ.-GEN. John Pope, U. S. A., and his aide, Maj. W. McK. Dunn, visited New York this week, registering at the Brevoort House. The General's many friends in New York made the most of his brief visit.

CAPT. W. A. Thompson, 4th Cavalry, and Capt. A. G. Hennessey, 8th Cavalry, project a summer tour in Europe.

At a banquet at the Mansion House on the evening of April 12, Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour, R. N.) spoke in terms of admiration of Admiral Nicholson, U. S. N., saying: "Although representing a country thousands of miles away he is still very near the English nation in blood, I will never forget the cheers with which the men on the gallant Admiral's ship greeted the English sailor's while steering around our squadron at the time of the bombardment of Alexandria. He did everything in his power to aid us, for which I am afraid he will not receive the thanks of the Irish-American party."

COMMODORE J. G. Walker and Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson left Washington, D. C., on April 12 in the U. S. S. *Derpatch* for Norfolk, Va.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the present week: Army.—Lieut. J. C. Bush, Prof. G. L. Andrews, Col. James Oakes and wife. Navy.—Chief Engineer (Geo. F. Hunt, Naval Cadet T. L. Bonfile, Lt. John Garvin, Capt. John H. Higbee, wife and son, and Commander Theodore F. Kane.

THE following Army officers registered at the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., during the present week: 2d Lieut. A. L. O'Brien, 2d Cavalry, Ebbitt House, on sick leave; Maj. E. D. Judd (retired), Ebbitt House; Asst. Surgeon John M. Dickson, Ebbitt House, attending funeral of the late Gen. Barnes; Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th Infantry, 1223 H street, now under orders; Capt. A. H. Bowman, 9th Infantry, Ebbitt House, on leave.

Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, U. S. N., visited Paris, France, this week, registering his address as care of Munroe and Co.

Lieut. James O. Mackay, 3d Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Thomas, A. T., from an official visit to San Francisco.

WM. B. Mues, formerly a lieutenant U. S. Navy, who resigned June 9, 1852, died at Baltimore April 7 of consumption. The remains were conveyed to Norfolk, Va., and interred there April 10.

SUNG. J. S. Billings, U. S. A., registered at the St. James Hotel April 12, and was a guest that evening at the banquet at Delmonico's, tendered by the medical profession to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

SECRETARY Lincoln left Washington April 12, upon the *Despatch*, as a guest of Comdr. Green, on a trip to Norfolk, Va., returning early next week.

It is reported that Sitting Bull is soon to join the Roman Catholic Church, with 400 of his followers.

GEN. Hancock is expected to attend the banquet of the Loyal Legion Massachusetts Commandery, at Boston, next month.

Lieut. L. L. Ramey, U. S. N., registered at the Grand Hotel, Paris, France, April 12.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., April 10, 1883.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 484 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:

484. When not expended in target practice, the ammunition may, in the discretion of the post commander, be expended in hunting. This allowance need not be expended in each month, but may accumulate, not longer, however, than to the end of the fiscal year, and thus be used under the most favorable circumstances. That unexpended at the end of the fiscal year (June 30) will be no longer available.

Company commanders and all other officers accountable for ammunition shall keep a permanent record for each fiscal year of the number of cartridges expended in target practice at each practice, in order that officers succeeding them in command, at any time during the fiscal year, may be enabled to so regulate subsequent expenditures that no more than the authorized allowance shall be expended within that period. Any expenditure of ammunition in excess of the authorized allowance will be charged to the officer accountable.

The limited appropriation made by Congress for ammunition and target practice renders necessary a strict obedience to the orders and regulations governing the expenditure of ammunition.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., April 11, 1883.

Publishes the following act of Congress for the information and government of all concerned: "An act prescribing regulations for the Soldiers' Home located at Washington, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." [Printed in full in the JOURNAL of March 24, 1883.]

G. O. 25, H. Q. A., April 12, 1883.

In order that the yearly progress in rifle firing in different companies, regiments, and departments may be properly compared, a uniform manner of making the annual classification and the application to the result of the method of the figure of merit is hereby adopted.

All officers and men who at any time during the target year have been borne on the rolls of the company will be entered on the annual report (Form 30-b) and considered in making the classification. The qualifications for marksmen, 1st, 2d, and 3d class men, will be as heretofore prescribed, except that at posts where no range greater than 300 yards can be procured, all men making marksmen's scores at 200 yards standing and 300 yards kneeling, and 80 per cent. at 300 yards lying (on target A), will be included in the 1st class; and men making in like manner 1st class percentages at 200 and 300 yards will be included in the 2d class.

All recruits who join during the last month of the target year, as well as all members of the company who for the entire target practice season have been absent from its station, will not be classified or considered in computing the figure of merit.

All members of the company who have at any time during the target practice season been present at the station of the company, and have not practiced, will constitute a separate class, to be known as "present, but not firing."

The figure of merit will then be computed as follows: Multiply the number of marksmen by 100; the number of 1st class men by 60; the number of 2d class men by 30; the number of 3d class men by 10; and the number "present, but not firing" by 0; divide the sum of the products thus obtained by the total number in the above five classes, the result will be the figure of merit.

The figure of merit of a regiment, post, or department will be computed in a similar manner.

Until new blanks are supplied, the following changes will be made in those now in use:

A remark will be added at the foot of Form 30-b showing the total number of marksmen, of 1st class men, of 2d class men, of 3d class men, and of those "present, but not firing."

The column headed "400 yards," on Form 3-a, will be changed to 500 yards. On the same form under the head "Final classification," the absolute number and not the percentage of the number of men will be given, and in an additional column, ruled, will be inserted the number present, but not firing, as obtained from the company returns. At the bottom will be added the same remark as upon Form 30-b.

Form 30 will be made to conform to Form 30-a.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 3, H. Q. A., April 10, 1883.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of March, 1883, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

Purchase of Fuel.

The law limits the quantity of fuel an officer can purchase, at \$3 per cord, to the regulation allowance at the date of the enactment—June 1878.—[Letter to C. G. Dept. Dakota, Mar. 1, 83—431 A. G. O., 1883.]

School Teachers.

The payment from post funds of a civilian for service as school teacher is not authorized.—[Letter to C. O. Fort Selden, Mar. 1, 83—1034 A. G. O., F. B. 6, 1883.]

Post Schools.

Compulsory attendance of enlisted men at post schools is not required.—[Indorsement, Mar. 2, 83—2317A A. G. O., E. B., 1883.]

Company Tailors.

Charges for work done for enlisted men by company tailors is a question within the control of regimental commanders, limited by the provisions of section 1220 of the Revised Statutes.—[Letter to C. G. Dept. Dakota, Mar. 3, 83—660 A. G. O., 1883.]

Brevet Rank.

Assignments of officers according to their brevet rank ceased on March 3, 1883, under the provision of the act of that date making appropriations for the support of the Army.—[Letter, Mar. 4, 83—1096 A. G. O., A. C. P., 1883.]

Post and Company Gardens.

The Regulations do not authorize expenditures from post or company funds for rent of land to be used as gardens.—[Letter to C. G. Dept. East, Mar. 6, 83—1036 A. G. O., F. B. 6, 1883.]

Examination of Officers.

Officers of the Engineer and Ordnance Departments will not hereafter be examined for promotion until vacancies occur for them.—[Indorsement, Mar. 7, 83—954 A. G. O., A. C. P., 1883.]

Draught Animals.

The use of condemned cavalry horses for transportation purposes is not approved.—[Letter to C. G. Div. Mo., Mar. 7, 83—696 A. G. O., 1883.]

Payment of Mileage.

In suspending the passage, through his office of accounts for

mileage, the Paymaster General does not thereby exercise censorship over the orders under which the journey was made, but he performs a duty devolving upon him when the accounts fail to show that the journey was made over the shortest usually traveled route as indicated by the order directing it.

Stoppage for overpayments is made only on the order of the Secretary of War.—[Letter, Mar. 9, 83—697 A. G. O., 1883.]

Laundresses.

As five years from the date of the law approved June 18, 1878, will have expired on June 18, 1883, the authority for the issue of rations to laundresses will expire on that date, and after that women will not be allowed to accompany troops as laundresses.—[Letter to C. G. Div. Atlantic, Mar. 30, 83—1046 A. G. O., 1883.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 6, MIL. DIV. OF THE MISSOURI, April 7, 1883.

1. The Secretary of War has approved the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, which was concurred in by the General of the Army, that two shot guns be issued to each regimental headquarters, for the use of the non-commissioned staff and band, on proper requisitions approved by the Department Commander.

2. As the requirements of section 5, of the Act of Congress, approved June 18, 1878, which permit the retention of laundresses whose husbands are soldiers, until the expiration of such soldiers' terms of enlistments, will expire June 18, 1883, the Secretary of War directs that issues of rations to laundresses cease on that date, and that thereafter women shall not be allowed to accompany troops as laundresses.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

ROBERT WILLIAMS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, March 28, 1883.

Gives special instructions as to the method of preparation of requisitions for subsistence supplies and estimates for subsistence funds, care of subsistence stores at posts, inspections of such stores, disposition of records pertaining to subsistence department at posts, rendition of returns, etc.

G. O. 9, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, March 29, 1883.

Publishes instructions mostly from orders and circulars previously published, covering requirements of the Subsistence Department, at Dept. Headquarters, except such as are specifically laid down in Army Regulations. All orders not in accordance with them are revoked.

G. O. 10, DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, April 4, 1883.

Directs commanding officers of posts to act as special inspectors upon such public property as may be presented to them in the present month, and at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and at other posts, when the post commander is himself responsible for the property, the officer of the line next in rank at the post to make the inspection.

CIRCULAR 7, DEP. OF ARIZONA, March 29, 1883.

I. In rendering reports of target practice, where there has been mounted firing, troop commanders will hereafter be careful to state in marginal remarks whether the firing was delivered at a halt or when moving, in advance or retreat. (G. O. 57, A. G. O., series 1882.)

II. Announces the result of target practice in the Dept. for the month of February, 1883.

By order of Brigadier Gen. Crook:

J. P. MARTIN, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 3, DEPT. OF THE EAST, March 15, 1883.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops serving in this Dept. for the month of Feb., 1883.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig. Gen. Mackenzie, accompanied by 1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers, 4th Cav., A. D. C., will proceed on public business to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and return to Santa Fe (S. O. 35, April 3, D. N. M.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Captain D. D. Wheeler, Asst. Q. M., St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Bismarck, Glendive, Fort Keogh, Custer Station and Fort Ellis, M. T., on public business. During the absence of Captain Wheeler, Captain F. H. Hathaway, Asst. Q. M., will perform his duties in St. Paul (S. O. 58, April 4, D. D.)

Capt. Charles Bird, Asst. Q. M., will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., on public business, and return to his station (S. O. 59, April 6, D. D.)

The resignation by Capt. Charles A. Booth, Asst. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieut., 1st Inf., only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from March 7, 1883 (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Ordnance Sergt. Wm. J. Davis, Fort Taylor, Fla., will, on expiration of his present enlistment, April 15, 1883, report for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 31, April 4, D. S.)

Ord. Sergt. Henry Fox is relieved from duty at Fort Ontario, N. Y., and will proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—The journey performed by Major DeWitt C. Poole, from Portland to Vancouver and return, on March 27, on public business is confirmed (S. O. 33, March 27, D. Columbia.)

Major Charles H. Whipple will proceed to and pay the troops stationed at Camp Poplar River, M. T., and Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 59, April 6, D. D.)

Leave of absence for ten days—to commence April 16—is granted Major Charles McClure, Paym., (S. O. 61, April 11, D. E.)

Leave of absence for ten days—to commence April 16—is granted Major Charles McClure, Paym., Boston, Mass. (S. O. 61, April 11, D. E.)

Major William H. Smyth, Paym., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 74, April 9, D. M.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Comr. Serg. Edward Rain, now at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., will proceed to Fort Meade, Dakota Terr., and report to the C. O. of that post, to relieve Comr. Sergt. Charles Starr, who will proceed (delaying fifteen days en route) to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., for duty (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—A. A. Surg. B. F. Kingsley, now at Fort Lyon, Colorado, will proceed to Fort Gibson, I. T., and report to the C. O. for temporary duty during the absence of Asst. Surg. C. Ewen in the field (S. O. 72, April 6, D. M.)

Asst. Surg. Henry G. Burton is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East—to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, May 1, 1883 (S. O. 69, April 10, D. E.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain John

H. Bartholf is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 37, March 23, D. Columbia.)

Capt. John H. Bartholf has had his leave of absence further extended one month (S. O. 31, April 3, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. A. I. Comfort is relieved from duty at Fort Hays, Kansas, and will proceed to Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Col., and report to the C. O. for duty, temporarily, as Post Surg., relieving Asst. Surg. R. J. Gibson, who, when so relieved, will proceed to Fort Hays, Kansas, for duty (S. O. 73, April 7, D. M.)

Hospital Steward Paul Winckler is relieved from the further operations of par. 4, Dept. S. O. 10, c. a., and will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., relieving Third Class Steward W. H. H. King, who will report for duty to the C. O., Vancouver Barracks, W. T., as Hospital Steward of the second class (S. O. 37, March 23, D. Columbia.)

Second Class Hospital Steward Harry Hanson is relieved from duty at Fort Walls Walls, and assigned to duty at Fort Cour d'Alene, relieving Second Class Steward Herman Hannamann, who will report for duty in the same capacity to the C. O., Fort Walls Walls, W. T. (S. O. 37, March 23, D. Columbia.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. G. J. Fieberger, Engr. Officer, Dept. of Arizona, will accompany Brig. Gen. Crook in the field (S. O. 23, March 31, D. A.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Capt. S. G. Whipple is directed to proceed to Lakeview, Lake County, Ore., on or about May 1, 1883, to answer an action in law for damages for imprisonment, brought against him by William S. Webb, Jr., and to proceed thence to Portland, Ore., should the case be transferred to that place (S. O. 31, April 3, M. D. P.)

The verbal instructions of the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Missouri, of March 15, 1883, requiring Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st Cav., Inspector of Cavalry of the Division, to make the following journeys, on public business, are confirmed, viz.: From Chicago, Ill., to San Antonio, Tex.; from San Antonio to Laredo, Tex.; from Laredo, via San Antonio, to Fort Clark, Tex.; from Fort Clark to Fort Duncan, Tex.; from Fort Duncan, via Spofford Junction, to Marfa, and thence to Fort Davis, Tex.; from Fort Davis, via Marfa, to Deming, N. M., and thence to Fort Cummings, N. M.; from Fort Cummings, via Kansas City, to Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 37, April 6, M. D. M.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

2d Lieut. James O. Mackay will return to his station, Fort Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 30, March 30, M. D. P.)

Capt. John G. Bourke will accompany Brig. Gen. Crook in the field (S. O. 28, March 31, D. A.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. William B. Royall.

Capt. H. W. Lawton will make the quarterly inspection for the quarter ending March 31, 1883, of the money accounts of the disbursing officers at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 33, March 31, D. N. M.)

In the case of 2d Lieut. M. J. Jenkins, sentenced to be suspended from rank and command for the period of one year; to forfeit to the United States one-third of his monthly pay for the same period; and to be confined to the limits of the post where he may be serving during the time of his sentence, (sentence promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 147, series of 1882, D. M.) the unexpired portion of the sentence is remitted—upon the recommendation of his commanding officers. Lieut. Jenkins will proceed to join his troop (S. O. 71, April 5, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Capt. William A. Thompson, six months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Official notification having been received from the Hdqrs. of the Army of the promotion of 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Andrus, Troop H, to be 1st Lieutenant, Troop I, vice Eaton, resigned, he will proceed to join his troop (S. O. 36, April 5, D. P.)

2d Lieut. Luther S. Welborn is detailed a member G. C.-M. convened at Fort McKinney, Wyo., by par. 4, S. O. 15, D. P. (S. O. 36, April 5, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—Par. 4, S. O. 29, D. P., granting leave of absence to Capt. R. H. Montgomery, is amended to allow the leave to take effect May 10, 1883 (S. O. 35, April 2, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. William Stanton, two months on Surg. certificate (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. Edward G. Mathey, Fort Meade, D. T. (S. O. 33, April 7, M. D. M.)

Six months on Surg. certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of Dakota, Major Lewis Merrill (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Leave of Absence.—Twelve days, 2d Lieut. J. A. Johnston, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 69, April 3, D. M.)

Capt. Argalus G. Hennessey, six months, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. John Guest, two months (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The following transfers in the 9th Cav. are made: Capt. John M. Bacon, from Troop G to E; Capt. Patrick Cusack, from Troop E to G (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Charles M. Schaeffer, to July 31, 1883. The resignation of 2d Lieut. Schaeffer has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 31, 1883 (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, March 13, 1883.

Captain Henry Carroll, 9th Cavalry.

Through Commanding Officer, Fort Reno, I. T.:

Sir: The Department Commander directs me to express to you his appreciation of the tact and zeal displayed by yourself and the other officers and enlisted men of your command in the late operations, which resulted in clearing the Indian Territory of a large, well appointed, and organized band of intruders.

Under very trying circumstances of exposure and excitement, your success in quietly expelling so large a party without collision is remarkable, and was due in a large measure to the prudence and firmness with which you acted.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

E. B. FLATT, Assistant Adjutant-General.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

1st Lieut. C. G. Ayres authorized to purchase one un-

assigned cavalry horse, at the invoice price (S. O. 33, April 2, D. T.)
Leave of Absence.—Six months, from April 1, 1883, on account of sickness, Capt. Phillip L. Lee (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Capt. Thomas Ward, A. A. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to make the periodical inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Dept. of East stationed in New York City and at Governor's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O. 59, April 9, D. E.)

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Newport Bks, Ky., is appointed to inspect at the Infantry Recruiting Rendezvous at Cincinnati, Ohio, certain clothing, camp and garrison equipage, reported unserviceable (S. O. 34, April 7, D. S.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. John R. Myrick will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for duty as Acting Judge-Advocate of that Department (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. E. K. Webster, extended one month, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Mil. Div. of Pacific and to apply for a further extension of four months (S. O. 30, March 30, M. D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

1st Lieut. Hobart K. Bailey, Adjt., is detailed on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Keogh, M. T., vice Rice (promoted), who is relieved (S. O. 57, April 2, D. D.)

The journeys performed by Capt. Frank D. Baldwin to Portland and return, on March 7, 13, and 23, from Vancouver, W. T., on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 33, March 27, D. Columbia.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

1st Lieut. John Carland, R. Q. M., is relieved as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, by par. 5, S. O. 115, series of 1882, D. P. (S. O. 36, April 5, D. P.)

Capt. Jeremiah P. Schindler is detailed as member G. C.-M. convened at Fort Douglas, Utah, by par. 5, S. O. 115, series of 1882, D. P. (S. O. 36, April 5, D. P.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, one month (S. O. 39, April 9, M. D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

The C. O. Fort Laramie, Wyo., will send, under escort of one non-commissioned officer, Private Wesley J. Walbridge, Co. I, an insane soldier, to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 36, April 5, D. P.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Major Andrew S. Burt is relieved from temporary duty at Hdqrs. M. D. M., and will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of California for duty (S. O. 36, April 5, M. D. M.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John S. Mason.

Col. John S. Mason (recently promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel, 20th Inf.), is relieved from duty as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Columbus Bks, Ohio, by S. O. 23, Jan. 27, 1883, W. D. (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, with permission to go beyond the Dept. of Platte limits and to apply for extension of two months, Capt. Edwin Pollock (S. O. 35, April 2, D. P.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Lieut.-Col. E. D. Townsend is relieved from duty at Fort Buford, D. T., and from the Court of Inquiry appointed to meet at Fort Custer, M. T., by par. 4, S. O. 46, Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed without delay to Columbus Bks, Ohio (S. O. 59, April 6, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—Par. 1, S. O. 76, April 3, 1883, W. D., is amended to read as follows: Leave of absence for one month is granted Capt. George K. Sanderson, recruiting officer (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., will proceed to Forts Cameron, Utah, and Hall, Idaho, on public business (S. O. 35, April 2, D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

Leave Extended.—Capt. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., seven days (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

The following promotions in the 14th Inf. are announced, to date from April 2: 1st Lieut. Charles H. Warrens, Co. K, Camp on White River, Colo., to be Captain, vice Krause, promoted, which carries him to Co. G, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo.; 2d Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, Co. D, Cantonment on the Uncompahgre, Colo., to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Warrens, promoted, which carries him to Co. K, Camp on White River, Colo. (S. O. 74, April 9, D. M.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Leave of Absence.—Twelve days, 2d Lieut. S. L. H. Slocum, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 69, April 3, D. M.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. William A. Miller, four months on account of sickness (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, 1st Lieut. T. H. Eckerson, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 32, March 30, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Edward B. Ives, further extended two months (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Leave of Absence.—Four months, Capt. Abram A. Harbach (S. O., April 9, W. D.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Capt. George H. Burton is authorized to proceed to Lakeview, Lake County, Ore., to arrive there not later than May 7, 1883, to appear as witness in the case of William S. Webb, Jr., plaintiff, v. S. G. Whipple and L. M. Nickerson, defendants. While on this journey Capt. Burton is not entitled to either mileage or transportation from the Government—G. O. 114, H. Q. A., 1882 (S. O. 31, April 3, M. D. P.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. G. Ballance, R. Q. M., Fort Lewis, Colo. This being an extreme case, Lieut. Ballance is authorized to go beyond the limits of the Dept. of Missouri (S. O. 74, April 9, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

The C. O. of Fort Sill, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Joseph F. M. Connce, Co. K (S. O. 72, April 6, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. John L. Bullis, Fort Supply, I. T. (S. O. 69, April 3, D. M.)

Par. 1, S. O. 69, D. M., granting a leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, to 1st Lieut. John L. Bullis, Fort Supply, I. T., is revoked (S. O. 73, April 7, D. M.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. D. B. Wilson, Adjt., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 59, April 6, D. D.)

Serg. Willis, colored, and a private named Boyd, of Co. E, 25th Inf., at Fort Hale, got into an altercation April 7. Willis got the best of Boyd, but immediately thereafter Boyd went to the barracks, got his Winchester, put a forty-five cartridge into the same, walked to within thirty feet of Willis and fired, the ball passing into his left side just above the hip and coming out below the third rib on the right side. Willis fell, but regained his feet and walked to his barracks and reached for his gun. At that moment he fell dead. Boyd was at once closely confined in the guard-house to await the action of the authorities.

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 7, 1883.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel John S. Mason, 20th Infantry, to be Colonel 9th Infantry, April 2, 1883, vice Van Voast, retired from active service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Elmer Otis, 7th Cavalry, to be Colonel 8th Cavalry, April 2, 1883, vice Neill, retired from active service.

Major Andrew W. Evans, 3d Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 7th Cavalry, April 2, 1883, vice Otis, promoted to the 8th Cavalry.

Major Caleb R. Layton, 5th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 20th Infantry, April 2, 1883, vice Mason, promoted to the 9th Infantry.

Captain David Krause, 14th Infantry, to be Major 5th Infantry, April 2, 1883, vice Layton, promoted to the 20th Infantry.

Captain Frederick Mears, 9th Infantry, to be Major 25th Infantry, April 2, 1883, vice Bush, retired from active service.

Captain Samuel B. M. Young, 8th Cavalry, to be Major 3d Cavalry, April 2, 1883, vice Evans, promoted to the 7th Cavalry.

1st Lieutenant Charles H. Warrens, 14th Infantry, to be Captain, April 2, 1883, vice Krause, promoted to the 5th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant William B. Pease, Adjutant 9th Infantry, to be Captain, April 2, 1883, vice Mears, promoted to the 25th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Edmund Luff, Quartermaster 8th Cavalry, to be Captain, April 2, 1883, vice Young, promoted to the 3d Cavalry.

2d Lieutenant Robert A. Lovell, 14th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, April 2, 1883, vice Warrens, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Colonel Thomas H. Neill, 8th Cavalry, April 2, 1883.

Colonel James Van Voast, 9th Infantry, April 2, 1883.

Major Joseph Bush, 25th Infantry, April 2, 1883.

CASUALTIES.

Brigadier-General Joseph K. Barnes (retired)—Died April 5, 1883, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Captain Joseph H. Bailey (retired)—Died April 1, 1883, at Carmel, New York.

1st Lieutenant Charles A. Booth, 1st Infantry—Resigned March 7, 1883 (his line commission only).

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Custer, Montana Territory, April 10. Detail: Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Alexander, 2d Cav., president; Capt. J. N. Wheeler and S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. G. P. Borden, 5th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. C. LaPoint, F. W. Sibley, and H. D. Huntington, 2d Lieuts. T. J. Lewis and F. D. Holden, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Jas. E. Wilson, 5th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 57, April 2, D. D.)

At Fort Assiniboine, M. T., April 12. Detail: Capt. J. Kline, 18th Inf., president; Capt. E. R. Kellogg, 18th Inf.; Capt. Randolph Norwood, 2d Cav.; Capt. Charles R. Paul and C. H. Potter, 1st Lieuts. J. H. Baldwin, John Anderson, and John H. Todd, 2d Lieuts. Charles McClure, Charles B. Hardin, and John H. Beacom, 18th Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 57, April 2, D. D.)

At Fort Shaw, M. T., April 12. Detail: Lieut.-Col. G. Gibson, 3d Inf., president; Capt. Jacob F. Kent and Edward Moale, 3d Inf.; Capt. H. S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch, Wm. Krause, Wm. C. Bartlett, and John W. Hannay, 3d Inf., members, and 2d Lieut. George Bell, Jr., 3d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 57, April 2, D. D.)

At Fort Stanton, N. M., April 16. Detail: Major James J. VanHorn, 13th Inf., president; Major VanBuren Hubbard, Med. Dept.; Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers and Henry C. Pratt, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. W. Jacobs, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. Harry G. Cavenaugh and 2d Lieut. William S. Davies, 13th Inf., members, and 1st Lieut. E. L. Fletcher, 13th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 70, April 4, D. M.)

At Alcatraz Island, Cal., April 2. Detail: Major Royal T. Frank, 1st Art., president; Capt. John Van R. Hoff, Asst. Surg.; Capt. John W. Dillenback, 1st Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, Jr., and Henry M. Andrews, and 2d Lieut. H. O. Benson, 1st Art., members, and 1st Lieut. John T. Honeycutt, 1st Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 32, March 30, D. Cal.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 10. Detail: Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, 5th Art., president; Capt. J. R. Brinkley, 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, R. E. Roberts, O. E. Wood, and James Curry, 2d Lieuts. Granger Adams and S. E. Allen, 5th Art., members, and 2d Lieut. H. O. Carbaugh, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 58, April 7, D. E.)

The G. O.-M. convened at Madison Bks, N. Y., by par. 1, S. O. 44, D. E., will re-assemble at that post on Friday,

April 13, for reconsideration of the case of Private Elmer T. Finn, Co. F, 12th Inf. (S. O. 61, April 11, D. E.)

A General Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Adams, R. I., on Monday, April 16, 1883. Detail: Captain Edward Field, 4th Artillery, president; Capt. Arthur Morris, 1st Lieut. Wm. Ennis, 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones, 1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson, and 2d Lieut. H. A. Sprugett, 4th Artillery, members, and 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Adjt., 4th Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 62, D. E., April 12).

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. Wm. L. Foulk, 6th Cav., at Fort Yuma, Cal. (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.)
 Major E. P. Pearson, 21st Inf., at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 37, March 23, D. Columbia.)

Board of Officers.—At Fort Klamath, Ore., April 9, for the purpose of appraising two public horses, which Major E. P. Pearson, 21st Inf., desires to purchase. Detail: Capt. Charles Bendire and 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 1st Cav., and 2d Lieut. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st Inf. (S. O. 39, March 28, D. Columbia.)

Boards of Survey.—At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., March 30. Detail: Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Major A. M. Randol, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr., R. Q. M. 1st Art. (S. O. 31, March 27, D. Cal.)
 At Fort Yuma, Cal., April 2. Detail: 2d Lieut. J. A. Hutton, Jr., 8th Inf. (the only officer available) (S. O. 33, March 30, D. Cal.)

Court of Inquiry.—So much of par. 4, S. O. 46, Dept. of Dakota, as relates to time of meeting of the Court of Inquiry appointed to meet at Fort Custer, M. T., amended by par. 1, S. O. 49, D. D., is further amended to read Monday, April 16, 1883 (S. O. 56, March 31, D. D.)

Board to Report on the Color of Trowers.—Major George M. Sternberg, Med. Dept.; Major J. C. Breckinridge, Asst. Insp.-Gen.; Capt. G. A. Hull, Military Storekeeper; Capt. J. P. Sanger, 1st Art., and Capt. Thomas Wilhelm, 8th Inf., are appointed a Board of Officers to meet at the Q. M. Depot in San Francisco, Cal., March 29, to examine and report whether the difference in the color of the trowers furnished for issue by the Q. M. Dept., and samples of which are now at the San Francisco Depot, is objectionable; to ascertain so far as possible the causes of this variation in color; what limit in color may be considered unavoidable, and if exceeded in the samples presented; and where the shade prescribed by the Q. M. Dept. is departed from, should it be in favor of a darker or lighter shade, not only as affecting the durability and appearance of the material, but in order to harmonize best with surrounding objects when seen at some distance (S. O. 29, March 28, M. D. P.)

Posts Discontinued.—The posts of Forts Cameron, Utah, and Hall, Idaho, will be discontinued on May 1, 1883. The troops comprising the present garrisons of those posts will be placed en route (by rail) for Fort Douglas, Utah, and on arrival reported to the commanding officer thereof. Until the move is finally consummated, a commissioned officer as A. A. Q. M., and sufficient guard, will be left at each post to protect Government property until moved or sold. The chiefs of the several staff departments at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte will take the necessary action so far as their respective departments are concerned (S. O. 38, April 2, D. P.)

Destitute Indians.—The Acting Commissary of Subsistence, Presidio of San Francisco, was directed, April 2, to issue eleven days' rations to four Mojave Indians, who reported at this post destitute and without means to return to their people, near Fort Mojave, A. T. (S. O. 34, April 2, D. Cal.)

Military Academy.—The following named officers will be relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, Aug. 28, 1883: Major Charles T. Alexander, Surgeon; Capt. Edward S. Goldrey, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Eric Bergland, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Worden, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. McClernand, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Willard Young, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. George E. Bacon, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John R. Williams, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry H. Ludlow, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. John H. Philbrick, 11th Inf. The officers of the Engineer Corps will report by letter to the Chief of Engineers. The regimental officers will join their respective regiments (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

The following named officers will report in person to the Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, Aug. 28, 1883, for duty at the Academy: Capt. Jacob A. Augur, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Edward E. Wood, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Reed, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Gustav J. Fiebigler, Corps of Engrs.; 1st Lieut. William A. Stimpson, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. David Price, 1st Art., and 2d Lieut. William W. Gibson, 3d Art. The officers named will be relieved from their respective duties in time to enable them to comply with this order (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

Artillery School.—In G. O. 7, of April 9, General Getty directs that the final examination of the class of officers in the Law Course takes place Friday and Saturday of this week, and prescribes the alteration of the course of artillery with the associated course under the Department of Applied Sciences, commencing April 16 and closing December 22, 1883.

Military Prisoners.—In the case of Henry McClane, late a private of Co. B, 24th Inf., so much of his sentence as relates to confinement which shall remain unexecuted April 15, 1883, is remitted (S. O. 69, April 3, D. M.)

The unexpired sentences in the cases of Privates John McAvoy and Thomas Keegan, Bat. G, 2d Art., Newport Bks, Ky., are remitted (S. O. 32, April 5, D. S.)

In the case of Private William C. Mentenhall, Co. I, 24th Inf., so much of the unexpired portion of the sentence which shall remain unexecuted May 1, 1883, is remitted (S. O. 71, April 5, D. M.)

The portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict James W. Banker, late private Co. E, 8th Inf., remaining unexecuted on April 9, and the portion of the sentence in the case of Military Convict Stewart W. Bowker, late private Troop L, 3d Cav., remaining unexecuted on April 11, is remitted (G. O.-M. O. 32, April 2, D. Cal.)

Paying for Telegrams.—General Crook in a recent order directs that all telegraphic messages sent by post commanders to headquarters be pre-paid, and that said commanders will hereafter pre-pay all telegrams sent by them to headquarters, whether they are sent as answers to telegrams or not.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Texas.—Five hundred cork helmets, covered with brown linen, have been distributed amongst Forts Brown, Clark, Concho, Davis, Duncan, McIntosh, Ringgold, and Post of San Antonio, and Gen. Angur has directed officers to whom these helmets may be issued, to forward, at the end of the season, a report relative to the serviceability of the brown helmets, especially as to the adaptability of that particular color in preference to the white.

Department of Dakota.—We have received the roster of troops in this department, dated March 20, which comes handily, as the last one is some three months old. The following condensed accounts of operations of the troops (given in the roster) since January 1, 1888, heretofore referred to in the JOURNAL, is interesting:

January 10.—Capt. O. B. Read, 11th Infantry, with a detachment of twenty-three picked men from his command and four Indian scouts, left Camp Poplar River to remove intruders from Fort Peck Indian reservation. January 14, about two miles from Willow Creek, detachment met two men with wagon loaded with sixty-one hides, who claimed to be hired by hunters to haul in their load; the hides were destroyed, their arms and ammunition seized and men ordered to leave the reservation. A cache of twenty-three hides found the same day and destroyed. January 18, four white hunters were arrested, their property seized and destroyed. They were examined by a United States Commissioner and committed for trial. No half-breeds or Canadian Indians seen except two Uncasapas met by Sergeant Herbert near the line, who were disarmed and allowed to go. The detachment returned to its post January 24. Distance marched about 300 miles. Very severe weather was experienced by the party; the mean temperature for the fourteen days being -12.25 degrees, and the lowest during the time -55 degrees.

January 23.—3d Lieut. C. B. Hardin, 18th Infantry, with detachment of six enlisted men from Companies B, C, E and K, 18th Infantry, six Indian scouts, a guide and interpreter, left Fort Assiniboine to hunt and scout in vicinity of Milk River. January 30, the command was joined by a detachment of fourteen men from Troop L, 3d Cavalry. February 3, forty-four lodges of Canadian Indians (Crees) under Chief Rosebud were found on Woody Island Creek, near Falls Timber, and sent across the line. The command returned to its post February 9. Acting Assistant Surgeon James M. Craighead accompanied the command as medical officer. Very few buffalo seen. Weather very severe during the whole time the party was out.

February 5.—Troop L, 3d Cavalry, with one scout, Capt. Norwood, commanding, left Fort Assiniboine for the camp of Gros Ventre Indians, at Chimney Point on Milk River, about eighteen miles from post, under Chief "The-man-who-sits-high," to recover some horses stolen from Little Dog's camp of Piegiens, and arrest the thief (Jowskin). On arrival it was learned that the horses had been taken to Belknap Agency by Indian police; the Indian agent sent to Chimney Point, from there they were taken to Fort Assiniboine. The thief could not be found. The detachment returned to post same day. Distance marched 36 miles.

March 1.—Scout Culbertson, from Camp Poplar River, captured and disarmed nine lodges Cree Indians, near Timber Creek. The chief of this camp reports they are part of the thirty lodges of Crees ordered away from Big Bend of Milk River, about two weeks before by detachment from Fort Assiniboine. Two bodies of white men, frozen to death, were found twenty-five miles from Timber Creek. The arms and ponies were returned to these Indians, and they were ordered to cross the line.

Department of Columbia.—Capt. Thos. McGregor, 1st Cavalry, under orders of Col. Grover, Fort Walla Walla, proceeded to the scene of a reported Indian outbreak 75 miles below Walla Walla March 26, to investigate the affair. He reports that there are no large bands of Indians gathered, only a few old men and squaws digging roots. He learned the Indians had done no harm to anyone, and did not intend to. He further says there is no cause for alarm, no outbreak threatened, and the citizens have been alarmed by false reports.

The Vancouver Independent of March 22 says: The wife of Lieut.-Col. Alex. Chambers, Fort Townsend, has been quite ill of late, but is now recovering. Dr. Phillip Harvey, formerly Surgeon U. S. Vols., died in Portland, Or., March 25, aged 78. Capt. John C. White, 1st Artillery, was at headquarters one day last week, but has again gone below on an extension of his sick leave. The department commander, Gen. N. A. Miles, left San Francisco yesterday morning, en route to headquarters at Vancouver Barracks, and is expected on Saturday. Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, commanding Co. B, 21st Infantry, arrived at headquarters yesterday morning, for the purpose of receiving the Nevada trophy from the hands of the department commander.

Department of Arizona.—D.patches of April 11 from Tucson report a conference at Hermosillo, April 12, between General Crook, Carbo, Topeta, and Governor Torres to arrange for joint action against the Apaches, and that rangers from Tombstone have taken the field, and are being reinforced all along the line.

In response to numerous inquiries concerning the Indians now on the warpath in Arizona Territory, Commissioner Price has written a letter, in which he says:

"They are believed to belong to Juh's band. Juh and his band are Chiricahua. The Chiricahua Apaches formerly had a reservation among the Dragon Mountains in Southern Arizona. When they were removed from there to San Carlos, in 1876, some of the tribe, among them Juh and his band, ran away into old Mexico. Nearly five years afterward the military succeeded in inducing them to rejoin their relatives on the San Carlos reservation, but unfortunately they remained there only nine months. For several years past the main body of Apaches at San Carlos have been credited with peaceful conduct and intentions. They have on several occasions fought their own friends and relatives who have joined hostile ranks, and the San Carlos police force have been noted for their bravery, fidelity and efficiency. Various removals of bands of Indians to San Carlos have been made since 1875, and each time some of those whom it was attempted to remove made their escape, and have been held as outlaws to be punished by the military wherever found. Such small parties find refuge and alliance with similar outlawed Indians in Old Mexico, and raids across the border in both directions are not infrequent. Victoria's raids were of this character. It is very difficult for any civilized troops to engage with such an enemy one who is familiar with the country and can stand almost any amount of fatigue and exposure, and who carries on no organized method of warfare, according to civilized ideas. The fact that many of the San Carlos Indians are related to these marauding Indians, and the further fact that the San Carlos reservation is comparatively near the frontier, subjects them to suspicion. Noth, however, could be more unjust than to visit upon them punishment due to their outlawed friends, with whom they do not even sympathize, and against whom they have often taken arms. Failure to discriminate between bad Indians and good Indians has been one of the most serious mistakes the Government has made, and the mistake has been made repeatedly."

A despatch from Separ, New Mexico, dated April 1, says: Col. Forsyth followed the Indians from the Southern Pacific Railroad crossing to the Chiricahua Mountains, in Arizona, near Cottonwood Springs. The Indians attacked a wagon containing ranchmen's supplies, and wounded two men, after which they took to the hills, where the soldiers were unable to follow their trail. Col. Forsyth will remain there several days, scouting in the surrounding country.

The conference between General Crook and the Mexican authorities at Hermosillo has resulted in a determination to

prosecute the war against the hostile Indians vigorously. The New Mexican border is now strongly protected by troops.

ENLISTED MEN.

A despatch dated Denver, Col., April 13, says Serg. Lyon and Private John Howard (both colored), of Co. E, 9th Cav., stationed at Fort Lyon, quarrelled yesterday. Howard was shot through the body by Lyon and died shortly afterward. The trouble grew out of Lyon's intimacy with Howard's wife. The murderer is now confined in the county jail.

The Laramie Boomerang says: "The findings of the Court-martial in the case of recruit Thomas Daly, of the 5th Cavalry, who sometime since drew a loaded pistol on Conductor K. A. Heath, have been approved by the department commander. Daly pleaded guilty to conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, but denied having made threats of personal violence against the conductor. As was found guilty of the whole offense, however, and sentenced to be forfeit sixty dollars of his pay, and to be confined at hard labor for six months." This sentence is considerably lighter than at first reported, though it may do good in teaching people that they cannot always do as they please on the Union Pacific, especially when brave Nat Heath has the say."

In the case of Blacksmith Edward Carroll, Troop K, 1st Cavalry recently tried at Fort Klamath, Oregon, for "conduct prejudicial" and sentenced "to forfeit his pay for one month," the Reviewing Officer (Gen. N. A. Miles, U. S. A.) remarks: The accused's plea to the 4th specification was properly objected to on the ground that it was "a plea of conclusion," which was for the court to determine upon the evidence. It is evident that the accused desired to make some statement in connection with his plea of "guilty" to the technical wording of the specification, and he could very properly have been advised to present his statement subsequently made, and attached to the proceedings in connection with this plea, and this statement, rather than the plea, should be regarded as the intelligent act of the accused, and taken in connection with his plea, would have been considered by the court (in the absence of evidence), and given some foundation upon which to determine the degree of the offense. It would have been more in accordance with law and precedents for the court to have caused a plea of "Not Guilty" to have been entered, and proceeded to the trial of the case on its merits. That portion of the proceedings commented upon are disapproved; otherwise, the proceedings are approved. The findings and sentence are disapproved (G. C. M. O. 9, D. C., March 13.)

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

When and where last heard from.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. R. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Allen V. Reed. Arrived at Pensacola March 31.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Arrived at Mantanzas April 6. All well. Would leave for Charleston April 10.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper.

Left Fort Monroe, Va., Feb. 26, for a cruise. Will go first to Cayenne, and then touch at all ports on the Spanish Main to Cape Hatteras, making the latter place about April 15 or 20. Then up the West Gulf Coast to Vera Cruz, and then to Key West, getting North again in June.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert F. Bradford. Arrived at Beaufort, N. C., April 10.

Rear Admiral Cooper in a despatch of April 6, to the Secretary of the Navy, reports that the Tennessee touched at Key West to bury Naval Cadet Peter Miller, who was fatally scalded by the bursting of the steam-pipe on that vessel on April 2. The unfortunate young man died the following morning. A Board had been ordered to investigate all the circumstances. No other person was injured, nor was the vessel disabled. Sailed April 7, in company with the Vandahia, for Port Royal.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Arrived at Beaufort, N. C., April 10.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Coasting at Key West April 6, and when ready will proceed to Elbow Key, to determine accurately the position of Marion Reef. Sailed from Key West April 9, for Elbow Key and Savannah.

South Atlantic Station—Capt. A. W. Weaver in temporary command until arrival of Commo. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Montevideo, March 2, from Santa Cruz. In good condition. On Feb. 22 dressed ship and fired a salute at noon. The foreign men-of-war in port united in the ceremonies, and the government flag staffs on shore and on the fort were dressed. At noon the fort fired a salute of 21 guns. Capt. Weaver acknowledged these compliments by sending an officer to return thanks. Foreign men-of-war in port: French ram La Boudonnais and corvette Tactique; British gunboat Riflemen, Italian ram Scilla, Argentine monitor Andes, Spanish corvette Africa, Brazilian ironclad Sete de Setembro.

From the Brooklyn Eagle (Carnival Edition) dated Montevideo, Uruguay, February 28, we take the following extracts from a report of the cruise of the Brooklyn:

The commencement of the New Year found us making preparations to commence our trip to Santa Cruz. Stores were received in different departments and the bunkers filled with coal, besides eighty-three tons in bags on deck between the guns.

Lieutenant H. O. Handy, who had been ill for several months, was recommended by a board of medical officers to remain in Montevideo, and was transferred to the British hospital for treatment during our absence. Master A. M. Knight was then temporarily transferred from the Galena to take his place and assist the crew remaining watch officers. Chaplain A. L. Boyce left the ship the day we sailed, having received a leave of absence for one month, thus avoiding the most disagreeable part of the cruise.

We started five under four boilers at 1 p. m. January 3, and got underway at 5.20 p. m. the same day, and started out under steam. We crossed the bar and came to anchor off Keel Point in Santa Cruz river at 12.30 a. m. January 11. We found the frame building of Camp Brooklyn still standing, and made use of the equatorial house as one of the bearings of our anchorage. Lieut. Very and Mr. Wheeler went ashore in the afternoon and took their instruments for making the magnetic observations with them, and at the same time commenced their series of observations for rating the chronometers.

Friday, January 12, the Brazilian corvette Parangaba came in and anchored near us. The Parangaba was commanded by Commander Silveira de Gama, a lineal descendant of Vasco de Gama. She had the Brazilian transit Venus party on board, in charge of Mr. Cruise, the celebrated Brazilian astronomer, from whom the Cruise's comet is named.

The time interval for rating chronometers is ten days, but the weather was exceedingly disagreeable. It stormed so constantly and was so generally overcast with rain, hail and snow that we were detained until January 27. The bad weather laid up nearly all the officers in the wardroom. All of them suffered more or less with severe colds, and at one time there was only one watch officer able to go duty. The men did not seem to suffer so much, but colds were quite common and all were heartily glad to get away.

Monday, January 23, the French gunboat Volage, on her way to Tahiti, came in for the sole purpose of bringing us our mail, an act of courtesy in keeping with the usual politeness of the French people. The weather finally cleared on January 26, and enabled Mr. Vary to complete his observations, and there being no further cause for us to remain we got underway at 11 a. m. Saturday, January 27, and gladly bade farewell to "Camp Brooklyn" without a desire to visit the place again. The passage back to Montevideo was the best we have yet made. The weather was remarkably fine, and one day we logged a distance of 202.6 miles. We arrived at Montevideo at 8 p. m. Friday, February 2, and exchanged signals with the Galena as we came in. Commander Batcheller came on board as soon as we had anchored, and informed us that Captain Weaver was Commander-in-Chief of the station.

Admiral Crooby left Montevideo on January 28, in the Royal Mail steamer Trent, for London, accompanied by his wife and Lieut. Marix. They will go direct to Southampton, and thence via the Suez Canal to Hong Kong. The Admiral was very anxious to take Lieutenant Allibone with him, but the Department refused to permit his taking more than one, and Mr. Marix had the first choice. We boded the senior officer's puntant at the mizen at 8 a. m. February 3, and Captain Weaver assumed command.

The same day the chaplain returned on board from leave, and Midshipmen Ripley and Suowden, of the Admiral's staff, the printer, band and b. regmen, all came back again from the Galena, the precaution taken against bringing cockroaches from her being quite an incident in connection with their return.

We were very sorry to hear of the sudden death by apoplexy of Admiral Baron Grivel of the French navy on board the Fulgur. We had just learned of the reception of the Emperor of Brazil on board this ship at Rio; he was very much beloved and his death is a great loss to the French navy. Captain Weaver joined with the French ram La Bourdonnais in half-masting the colors, and he also fired a salute of fifteen minute guns in his memory.

Washington's birthday was only observed officially. The Galena was not present to join with us in the observances of Feb. 22, as Captain Weaver had sent her to Colonia on the 18th, where she will have opportunity for boat drills and will land a naval bride to camp out for several days, while an effort will be made to destroy the roaches with which she is infested.

An order from the Navy Department in accordance with recent act of Congress changes the title of Cadet Midshipmen and Cadet Engineers, all of whom are designated as Naval Cadets, and an equal degree of proficiency is required of them as line officers and engineers. In consequence of this the Naval Cadets have exchanged duties—Mr. Parsons and Mr. Perry now serve as engineers while Mr. Beach and Mr. Smith perform the duties of line officers. It is very probable that these four gentlemen will be ordered home in about one month.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. n. a. s.), Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. Temporarily used as flagship. At Colonia, Uruguay, Feb. 18. In entering the harbor she grounded, but sustained no damage. She was at Montevideo when last heard from. She will return to the United States the latter part of the summer or early fall of the present year.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherard. At Havre, France, since March 1, and would probably remain until the middle of April, and then visit Flushing and other Channel ports before proceeding to Gravesend, to be present at the opening of the Grand International Fisheries Exhibition, May 12, in London.

NIPICO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At New York, awaiting orders. Orders have been given to fit her for a two years' cruise.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoll Ludlow. Sailed from Gibraltar March 14 for the Congo River and other points on west coast of Africa.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral A. K. Hughes.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Edgar C. Merriman.

At Sitka, March 21, Commander Merriman reports everything quiet throughout the territory. Health of officers and men excellent. Lieut. Delehanby had returned from Portland, to which place he was summoned in the case of an Indian who was tried on a charge of selling liquor in Alaska. A table of the temperature at Sitka from Oct. 1 to March 1 is furnished by Comdr. Merriman. The lowest temperature was 11 deg. above zero; the highest 64 deg.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Callao, Peru, March 3, waiting arrival of a new crank shaft, or orders from the Navy Department.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns, Capt. C. C. Carpenter. At Callao, March 3. Ordered to be in readiness to carry a party of observers to Caroline Island, and to bring them back to Callao on the completion of their work. They would be ready to start about March 20.

LEOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. James H. Sands. At Callao, Jan. 11. She went to sea Jan. 27, with one case of yellow fever on board, and with orders to go south as far as Juan Fernandez or further if necessary, should more fever appear on board. She has not yet been heard from.

LOCKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. At Honolulu, March 18. Has orders to proceed to Callao under sail.

A correspondent, writing from the above post, under date of March 18, 1888, says: "The Lockawanna leaves for Callao direct on March 21, expecting to arrive in 60 days, or about May 20. All are well, but greatly disgusted at having to go back to Peru, especially those of us who have finished our three years."

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. At Valparaiso, March 3.

Rear Admiral A. K. Hughes, commanding station, reports from the above port to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of March 3, 1888, as follows:

I have the honor to report that I left Callao, Peru, on the 12th day of February and arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, on the 23d day of the same month.

On my arrival a national salute was fired by my flagship, with the Chilean flag at the fore. This was promptly returned by the batteries on shore.

I found the following named war vessels at anchor in port: viz: the Leipzig (German), Thetis (British), Navos de Tolosa (Spanish), and the French gunboat Solage. The German, British, and Spanish vessels saluted my flag and their salutes were returned.

The usual visits of courtesy were exchanged with all the men of war in port.

The U. S. Vice Consul visited the ship and was saluted on leaving.

On Feb. 24 I called, agreeably to appointment, on Senor Altamareno, the Intendente of Valparaiso, and with him visited his Excellency Don Domingo Santa Maria, the President of Chili. My reception by both the President and Intendente was cordial.

On Monday, Feb. 26, Senor Altamareno visited this ship, and was received according to regulation. A salute of 17 guns was fired on his leaving the ship.

On my arrival at this port I immediately placed myself in communication with U. S. Minister C. A. Logan. For the present I consider it best to keep one vessel of the squadron at this port.

On the 25th the Prussian corvette *Navesink* came in and anchored, and on the 28th left for Honolulu, for the purpose of congratulating the King on his coronation.

WAHUAHUA, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Frederick Pearson. At Honolulu, March 13. Will remain there until further orders.

On leaving Honolulu will visit Apia, Samoa, and thence go to Callao, stopping at the Society and Marquesas Islands on the way. Comdr. Pearson is authorized to visit the Tonga group if he thinks it advisable.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Cilia.

[To be relieved by Rear Admiral Pierce Crosby.]

ASHUELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Horace E. Mullan. Wrecked at the Lamooch Islands, in the Straits of Formosa, Feb. 21.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. A. S. Barker. A cable despatch reports her arrival at Capetown, Africa, March 31, en route to China. All well on board.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. P. F. Harrington. At Alexandria, Egypt, March 12. Sailed March 15 for Aden.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Chas. S. Cotton. Left Nagasaki, Jan. 31, for Amoy.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Glidden. At Tientsin, China.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (1 s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Hong Kong Jan. 27.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Commander Allan D. Brown. Arrived at St. Thomas March 30. From there she goes to Kingston, Jamaica, Havana, and Newport. Was at Bridgetown, Barbadoes, March 12. On the arrival of H. B. M. S. *Dido* the usual civilities were exchanged. The *Dido* was about to be recommissioned, her relief officers and crew being due at Barbadoes on March 16. Her complement is 220 men.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At her anchorage off West Twenty-third street, where the enlistment of apprentices for the United States Navy will be continued.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Training ship. Arrived in N. Y. Harbor, April 9, and anchored off Stapleton, S. I., having left Kingston, Jamaica, March 24. All well on board. Will await orders.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Expected to return to Newport, R. I., May 15. Arrived at Lisbon March 22.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Commander S. Dana Greene. At Washington.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Penn.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain A. W. Johnson.

Arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, March 28. All well. Mail should be sent to Aspinwall, U. S. C., where she will probably arrive about the middle of April.

The quarantine upon the vessel was removed March 28, and preparations were making to receive coal preparatory to leaving for Cartagena.

Arrived at Aspinwall, U. S. C., April 12. All well.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, April 2, for San Francisco.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. At foot of 23d street, East River, N. Y.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers. Commander Augustus G. Kellogg. Arrived at Key West, April 4. Survey completed. Will probably remain in that vicinity a week or two yet, under special orders given.

She has been ordered from Key West to St. Augustine, Fla., where she will receive the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary was not injured by the fall which it was stated he sustained, and was well and in good spirits when last heard from by telegram on the 11th inst. at Kissimmee.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says: The fleet of U. S. war vessels, after a three weeks' stay, weighed anchors April 2, fired a parting salute and steamed gracefully down to the sea. A large number of people stood on the levee and watched with regret the movements of the ships as they prepared for their respective cruises. New Orleans has and will always welcome the visits of our war ships, for the reason that the people here are proud of the Navy, despite the fact that the ships are inferior to those of the European Powers. The personnel of our Navy is perhaps the actual source of pride, as the officers are gallant and refined gentlemen, who have formed ties in this city that will not be easily broken. The *Kearsarge*, the historical ship of the North Atlantic Squadron, is an especial favorite here, because she has become familiar with our people, and also owing to the fact that Capt. Bridgman and his courteous officers, Lieuts. Isaac Hallett, J. V. B. Bleeker, Wm. A. Hadden, O. W. Lowry and Lucien Young, and Chief Engineer Wm. S. Smith, have made a host of warm friends in this city. The *Alliance*, with Lieut. W. E. B. Delahay, and the *Yantic*, *Vandalia*, and *Tennessee*, and all their officers, have friends here who are only glad that they came and only sorry they have gone. Admiral Cooper states that he is proud of his officers, and he has good reason to be.

Referring to the loss of the *Ashuelot*, the *Yokohama Gazette* says: "On a nation like the United States those old wooden crafts reflect only discredit; they are called men-of-war, but do not deserve the title in any sense, and when used as such, resembles an old dog, lame and toothless, but wearing a collar inscribed *canem*. No stretch of imagination can regard vessels of the *Ashuelot* and *Monocacy* class as fighting ships."

The commission to examine naval stations and arsenals for the purpose of ascertaining the most favorable site for the establishment of a foundry to construct heavy ordnance organized at League Island, Pa., April 10. Commodore Edward Simpson, U. S. N., taking his seat as president, and the other officers in the order of their rank—Captain Matthews, U. S. N.; Colonel T. G. Baylor, Lieut. Colonel H. L. Abbot, and Major S. S. Elder, U. S. A.; and Lieutenant W. H. Jaques, U. S. N.

The supplemental report of the *Jeanette* Court of Inquiry has been completed, and is now in the hands of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. It will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy before given to the public.

The ships of the North Atlantic Station will rendezvous at Hampton Roads about the 1st of May, with the exception of the *Sudagra*, which is on a cruise along the Spanish main.

The Fenian torpedo boat, which has been lying on the Jersey flats for some time past, the invention of Mr. J. G. Holland, started on a trial trip down New York Bay Monday last, and at last achieved what had not turned up again. As a matter of course the verdict is—"Gone to join the Fenians."

The steamer *Albatross*, flag-ship of the Fish Commission, of which Professor Spencer F. Baird is the head, has been sitting up at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., for her first cruise. She was built under the direction of Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, her commander. She is a very staunch sea boat, 210 feet in length, 27½ feet in breadth, and nearly 17 feet in depth. Her interior is fitted up with a large and convenient laboratory on two decks, photographic and storage rooms for specimens, and all the apparatus necessary for deep sea dredging and sounding. She has double propellers, by which she can be backed or turned quickly when dredging. She is illuminated in every part by Edison electric lights, 130 in number. She is divided into water-tight compartments and has a collision bulkhead. By an ingenious arrangement the ship below decks is ventilated, the apparatus extending to every stateroom, and the ward room and men's quarters are fitted up in the most comfortable way. Among other many improvements is a handsome steam gig, which is equipped with a Herreshoff coil boiler, capable of getting steam up in two minutes. The *Albatross* will sail for Norfolk in a few days, and, after a magnetic survey, she will leave for a summer cruise. It is expected that she will go to London during the summer as a part of America's exhibit at the International Fish Exhibition in that city. The officers of the ship are: Lieut. Z. L. Tanner, commanding; Lieut. Seaton Schroeder, executive officer and navigator; Lieut. R. H. May, Master A. C. Baker, Ensign C. J. Boush, Midshipman R. H. Miner, Surgeon J. H. Kidder, Paymaster G. H. Read, P. A. Engr. G. W. Baird, Civilian scientific staff, J. A. Benedict, resident, naturalist.

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The Cunard steamer *Auronia* is to be fitted by Siemens Bros. with electric lights.

The new steamer *Oregon*, now building by Messrs. Elder, will be the most powerful steamer yet built on the Clyde. Length, 530 feet; beam, 54; displacement, 7,300 tons; I. H. P. 13,500.

The seven new torpedo boats built in the Weser Co.'s docks at Bremen, Germany, have all been equipped at Wilhelmshaven. In a rough sea one of them, the *Schutz*, made 17 to 18 knots. Twenty knots are expected in smooth water. Maximum speed obtained at the trial trip was 19 knots. The boats are named *Scharf Tupper*, *Kuhn*, *Vorwärts*, and *Süder*.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 7.—Passed Assistant Engineer Herschel Main, to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

APRIL 9.—Masters Wm. C. Babcock and Wm. P. Clason, to examination for promotion.

Naval Constructor Robert W. Steele, to special duty in connection with the repairs to the U. S. S. *Michigan*.

APRIL 12.—Pay Director James D. Murray, as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy yard, Norfolk, on the 18th of March.

DETACHED.

APRIL 9.—Lieutenant Richard C. Derby, from the training ship *New Hampshire*, and granted leave of absence for one year.

Passed Assistant Engineer George E. Tower has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Lackawanna* on the 12th of March, and has been placed on sick leave.

APRIL 11.—Ensign Selim E. Woodworth, from the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, and placed on sick leave.

APRIL 12.—Lieutenant E. D. Taussig, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Chaplain John B. Matthews, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and granted three months' leave.

Pay Director C. P. Wallach, from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, on the 18th of April, and ordered to report on the 23d of April for duty at the Navy Pay Office at Norfolk, Va.

Pay Inspector A. J. Clark, from duty at the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va., on the 23d of April, ordered to settle accounts, then wait orders.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Frank W. Bartlett has been extended three months.

RESIGNED.

Naval Cadets Frank G. Raiche and William Shields.

Ensign Frank J. Sprague, to take effect on the 15th of April, 1884, detached from the *Lancaster* on the 15th of April, 1883, and granted leave of absence for one year from date of detachment, with permission to remain abroad for the first six months of that period.

BOARD APPOINTED.

Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood appointed president, Chief Engineers Theodore Zeller and L. J. Allen as members, and Passed Assistant Engineers George W. Stivers and W. C. Eaton for temporary duty as assistants, to the board to examine and test a new type of Compound Steam Engine invented by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company at Bristol, R. I.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

Major George W. Collier, from the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., on the 12th of April, and ordered to command the marines stationed at the Marine Barracks, Navy-yard, Mare Island.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

ANNAPOLIS LETTER.

ANNAPOLIS, April 11, 1888.
The Steam Engineering Department of the Naval Academy has been working this year under a provisional schedule. This was occasioned by the new law of Congress that made all the students at the Academy naval cadets instead of cadet engineers and cadet midshipmen. The first classmen of midshipmen, under the old regime, took up for the first time practical work in the Steam Engineering Department during the year, and it will be two years hence before a class will be graduated from the institution that has had the benefit of a full three year's course. Fourth class men never enter the practical work of this department since it has been wisely provided by the authorities of the institution to wait until the class has been plucked of the "worthless weeds that grow up apace," stripped of useless appendages by the discipline of one year's military training. The theoretic course of the next year has not yet been made public, still being in the hands of "the authorities" for inspection and correction. The Steam Engineering Department does not let the cadets off with theories alone, but bring them down to practical experience.

At certain periods the cadets go to the blacksmith shop and the carpenter shop, where they are required to do real, downright work. Some of the cadets exhibit special mechanical ingenuity, and the models made by Mr. Emil Theiss are almost gems of art. In the machinist department the first thing they do with a cadet when he comes in is to lay the foundation of his practical knowledge of the art of making, repairing, and running a steam engine is to show him how to hold and handle a file. Then follows chipping iron and fitting pieces. Specimens of the workmanship of Mr. L. Boyd of the third-class, are models of exactness.

And there are numerous engines in the Steam Engineering Department, suitable for propelling steam launchers, that stand as monuments of the ability of the cadets to receive and the Department to give practical instruction in steam engineering. Mr. L. J. M. Boyd is the head of the machine shop, Mr. B. Brady of the blacksmith shop, and Mr. James Tier of the carpenter shop. The corps of professors in the Steam Engineering Department is: Head of department, Chief Engineer K. Farmer; assistants, Passed Asst. Engrs. W. A. Windsor, J. S. Ogden, G. B. Ransom, J. K. Barton, Asst. Engr. W. M. Parks.

It has been the intention of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy to supersede the flotilla practice with ours with flotilla practice with steam. To this end a number of steam launches are already at the Academy, one of them is something recherche. It is the *Jaeger*, from the workshops of Herreshoff and Co., of Bristol, R. I. It is 60 feet long, 7 broad, 4 deep. On Saturday a trial trip was made, and she went 15 knots with 100 pounds of steam. It is said she can make 20 knots an hour. It will be used as the flag-ship in flotilla practice.

The action of Congress and other circumstances has made many of the cadets weary of a life at sea; or rather, the uncertainties of the service are so great that they do not care to remain in the Navy. Of course some see the evil day ahead and resign, whilst they yet have chance to get out with honor; but the squeezing process of Congress will not be without its effect on the students now at the Academy; but whilst some in will leave the service, others will press in, for the promise is, that 150 candidates will put in their appearance this year for admission.

THE MARINE GUARD AT ANNAPOLIS.

If cleanliness really is next to godliness, then a member of the Marine Corps, prepared for guard duty or dress parade, is the most righteous of all who ever felt the base of Adam's fall. Then the spotless purity of his habiliments would bring a blush of confusion to the cheek of the most energetic saponaceous compound, or try the most insinuating devices of wily wisp or dexterous braided.

This conclusion is predicated on a thorough observation, running through a half score of years, of the Marine Guard, Naval Academy. This guard is now composed of seventy men, commissioned, non-commissioned, and privates included, as follows: Capt. McLane Tilton, 1st Lieut. R. D. Walnwright and George T. Bates, 1st Srgts. John Dirckinck, James Ivey, H. P. Seibert, John C. Brickman, John Stanley, F. P. Byrnes, Corporals F. Speisenthaler, Wm. Bailey, G. R. Downs, Hugh Purvis, John Rutledge, N. Dillon, Smith, J. Bannay, Musicians Conroy, Langley, Waters, and fifty-three privates. The Guard at the Naval Academy is the cream of the service. It is the policy of the authorities to keep only the best men here. If a man enlists in the service and is sent to the Academy, and is found a drunken fellow, he is soon shipped to try the briny deep, where he may find "Water, water all around," yet not "a drop" to quench his thirst. On the other hand, men who have proved themselves efficient soldiers and valuable members of the corps have been kept here a score of years, and have actually become so accustomed to Annapolis ways and manners that they are enabled to give an eye to business and become real estate owners. A citizen who had been a sergeant in the Marine Corps twenty-six years recently died here, leaving a hotel in Annapolis amongst his real estate. By the way, this sergeant during his life was very proud of a sword that he had worn twenty-six years in the service of his country. In a patriotic humor one day he persuaded a high official of the State of Maryland to go with him to the hall where Washington resigned his military commission, and there, in the name of the State, to receive the sword, hard by the spot made immortal by the illustrious event. In mock gravity Maryland's official received the sword, but he was shocked to profanity the next day when he saw it reported in the papers as a solemn ceremony—names, places, dates, all in elaborate exactness.

There are on duty every day two sergeants, two corporals, two orderlies for the superintendent, four privates at the upper hall, four at the lower hall, four at the pay office, and twelve on regular guard duty at the different posts of the Academy. These twelve are regularly detailed, after the other details are filled, from the balance of the command. This makes a private stand guard about every third day, and then his day, day and night, is two hours on guard, four hours off. The duties of the marine guard at the Naval Academy are, as on ship board in time of peace, police surveillance. There are boats and other property to be watched; there are sundry bottles on their way to the naval cadets to be intercepted, Jack tarts to be kept in the bounds of the Academy, and last, but not least, the numerous servants of the Academy are to be prevented from freighting away the institution by piecemeal. Of course, as with all soldiers, there is much idle time on the hands of the private. It is devoted in turn to reading, card playing, and checkers. The corps has not reached yet the dignity of chess. Three thrifty men of the corps, two shoemakers and one tailor, employ their spare time in plying their craft among their comrades. "They are the capitalists of the guard," I suggested to the soldierly sergeant that was conducting me through the quarters. With a quaint smile and decided emphasis, he replied, "they are the bankers."

The quarters, situated at the southern end of the Academy, are handsome on the outside, roomy, convenient, and cleanly on the inside. On the first floor are the captain's office, guard room, mess hall, canteen department, bakery, and kitchen. On the second floor are roomy sleeping apartments, with high ceilings, and ward, bath rooms, and closets. The quarters are lighted by gas and heated by steam. The civilian and one object sleeping in beds with first and second stories to them, and in rooms with thirty people.

This month Capt. McLane Tilton, who has served several times before on this post, took command of the garrison. He looked over the drills and inspections and lopped off unnecessary penalties on the guard by way of useless drills, and closed up the lines by making inspections and drills come so immediately together that, after nine A. M., when a marine is not on the daily detail, he breathes the free air of liberty till six P. M. Hereafter, when a man had been up all night and had laid him down to rest, here came a drill call and then an inspection blast was sounded, until he was bobbing up and down every half hour until noon, unable absolutely to get any real rest.

The practice is to give out the contract for furnishing rations to the guard to the lowest responsible bidder. The result is the stomachs of the guard paid the difference between the bids. For the contractor, obliged to take the contract low, could not furnish the best for the least money. Capt. Tilton, when he went "officially" to inspect the goods furnished by the contractor, went personally too. Lifting the top and looking into the sugar barrel he said, "that won't do; it will make my men sick." Then when he turned to inspect the meat on the table, he ejaculated—"Humph! What do you call that? I would not eat it myself, and my men shall not eat it." With just consideration for his men, Capt. Tilton, whilst a vigorous disciplinarian when on duty, brushes aside official red tape afterward, and treats his men as men, listening to their requests with the consideration that the patriarch has for his flock. The members of the guard grow eloquent over his praises. They are able to do both from mental ability and moral perspicuity; for in the guard here are men of intelligence, character and military training. That brings up another point, What is in store for these men who have served their country long and well? It offers no future to them. A marine can never attain above three stripes. Intelligence, character, courage, and military training can make a marshal from a common soldier in France—it did under the empire. In Republican America, a marine is always a marine. The commissions of the Service have heretofore been the rewards of political and official favorites—now they are reserved for second rate graduates of the Naval Academy.

The paper would not be complete without a passing word for the Marine Guard Debating Society that has a periodic debate on general subjects. The president of the society is Mr. G. R. Downs, the secretary, Mr. P. O'Reilly. Here the orators of the corps spread their pinions, and some evening I shall go down and watch their fight, and, perhaps, tell you how they fly.

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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Our correspondent "Dugge," if not a department
commander himself, has had an experience which justi-
fies him in speaking with authority on the subject he
discusses, which is that of "Details of Extra Duty
Men." It is neither fair or just, as he contends, to hold
a commander to a strict accountability, and yet allow
him no latitude or discretion in his administration, and
the facts and arguments he presents in support of this
opinion are worthy of attention. We agree with him
that the matter is an important one, and we hope, with
him, to see it fully discussed.

THE periodical detail of officers for duty at West
Point are announced in orders this week, to go into
effect Aug. 28 next, when those whose tours are com-
pleted will leave for new fields of action. This break-
ing up of pleasant associations and friendships is one of
the stern features of Army life which civilians are not,
as a rule, accustomed to, and those who complain that
the pay of our officers is too high might change their
opinion did they realize the discomfort of being com-
pelled to live on wheels, as it were, so as to be prepared
to flit, with family and household gods, from the East
the remote West, from North to South, as duty calls.

GEN. Schofield has issued a "descriptive list" of
deserters from the regiments serving in the Military
Division of the Pacific for the three months ending
December 31, 1882. From it we note that during that
period there have been fourteen desertions from the 1st
Cavalry, thirty-one from the 3d Cavalry, twenty-four
from the 6th Cavalry, fifteen from the 1st Artillery,
twenty-two from the 1st Infantry, eleven from the 2d
Infantry, ten from the 8th Infantry, and three from the
31 Infantry.

THE preparations for the observance of Decoration
Day, throughout the country, are rapidly approaching
completion. In New York, President Arthur, Major-
General Hancock, and other distinguished public men
are expected to take part in the parade in the morning,
and in the exercises in the Academy of Music in the
evening. Randolph's Light Battery F, 5th U. S. Artil-
lery, the band, and a battalion of foot troops from Fort
Hamilton will help to swell the military parade, and
the arrangements all point to a successful celebration in
New York City, as well as elsewhere.

THE Arizona Miner has full faith that General Crook
will come out "master of the situation" in Arizona, so
far as the hostiles are concerned. It says: "People
should not get excited over these things any more than
over murders committed by Mexicans or Americans,
and blame the Commanding General. There is no
possible way to prevent Indian deviltries so long as the
law of nations prevent United States troops following
murdering, marauding bands to their very strongholds
in Mexico, and Mexican soldiers from entering our
Territory and chastising these wretches who perpetrate
deeds of wrong on Mexican soil. That they will get
chastised in the end there is not the slightest question,
but they may do much harm in the interim."

GEN. Schofield has recently directed a Board of
Officers consisting of Majors Sternberg and Breckin-
ridge and Capts. Hall, Sanger and Wilhelm to look
into the question of variations of color of the trousers
issued to the troops. This is not an unimportant sub-
ject, for we have more than once remarked at parades
the different shades of color of the trousers worn by
the men, some being light blue, some dark blue, and
others approaching a green.

THE War Department having recently announced
that a boot, or holster, for carrying the carbine, is a
serious want felt by the mounted service, that one should
be adopted and issued. Department commanders have
directed troop commanders to forward, promptly, to
their regimental commanders, their views, to the end
that the latter may communicate their opinions to
department headquarters. The general officers will
then make full reports on the subject to the Headquar-
ters of the Army.

As to the rights of a post commander to issue orders
to a military telegraph operator stationed at his post,
Gen. Sherman says: "I am sure the rules of good dis-
cipline require that the commanding officer of a military
post at which there is a military telegraph should have
the right to prescribe what messages shall now be sent
by officers and soldiers of his command." In this
Secretary Lincoln concurs, and adds: "The Govern-
ment has no more become a 'public carrier' by build-
ing military telegraph lines, than it has become
a common carrier by owning a large number of quar-
termaster's wagons. The military telegraph is merely
one of the supplies thought necessary for carrying on
the operations of the Army, and it, like all other
property at military posts, must be subject to the
proper orders of the commanding officer. He issues
his orders subject to his official responsibility and
subject only to be overruled by his superiors."

Two 8-inch steel guns, in rough, have been ordered
by the Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance
of Whitworth, of England. They are for one of
the proposed cruisers. A trial is now in progress
at Annapolis of the 6-inch rifled steel gun made
by the South Boston Iron Works. It is reported
that excellent results have thus far been obtained.
With 23 pounds of powder and a 68 pound shot
the muzzle velocity was 1,840 feet per second.
With 25 pounds of powder an initial velocity of 1,920
feet was given; with 27 pounds, 1,970 feet; with 30
pounds, 2,040 feet, and with 32 pounds, 2,120 feet muz-
zle velocity. The maximum pressure with 32 pounds of
powder was 14 tons per square inch. The results at
Annapolis are certainly very encouraging, and we hope
that another Congress will be disposed to favorably con-
sider the plan of helping our two great gun foundries
to increase their plant to meet our national necessities
for defence.

The Chief of Ordnance, in his recommendation,
which received the unanimous approval of the Getty
Ordnance Board, said that there were but two ways of
providing us with the guns we need. First. By the
establishment of a national foundry, being exclusively
under governmental control. Second. By assisting and
fostering one or more of our private foundries, to en-
able them to prepare their plant, etc. Gen. Benét said
further: "The South Boston Iron Company and the

West Point Foundry are the only ones that have now any portion of the plant and experience. Both of these have made guns for the United States during the last half century, and have always given satisfaction. All the States of Europe, with the exception, perhaps, of Russia, are dependent upon private industry for the steel employed in the manufacture of their heavy cannon; and it is more than likely due to the aid and encouragement afforded them by Government that private establishments in Europe have attained to such celebrity in the quality of their production. I have the honor to recommend that the attention of Congress may be called to this subject, so important to the defenses of the country." The 6-inch B. L. gun of Sir Wm. Armstrong and Co. has a record of 2,297 feet initial velocity with a powder charge of 55 pounds; an 80 pound projectile and a pressure in chamber of 21 tons. With the same projectile on another occasion, and the same charge of powder, the velocity was 2,176 feet, the chamber pressure being as follows: T, 14.8; B, 14.8; S, 11.6.

GARRISON DUTY.

The New York Sun, of April 9, publishes a letter, dated Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, April 8, and signed "Soldier," which sets forth a number of alleged abuses at that post. "Soldier" complains that the troops are compelled to do scavenger work, that an excessive amount of guard duty is required of them; that the pick and shovel are kept in constant use; that food is scarce, and that the inspectors are slack in the discharge of their duties. In conclusion he asks, "Where is the remedy?"

It is not, if we may venture to suggest, in such publications as this, setting forth grievances which possibly exist only in the imagination of the writer. The trouble with too many soldiers, trying to be obedient and faithful to their colors, is that they listen to the evil counsels of those who have come into the service seemingly only for the purpose of making mischief. If a recruit or a young soldier is put upon some garrison detail a little out of the common, the malingerer and mischief maker immediately takes him into his counsels, tells him that it is not the duty of a soldier, that is not what he enlisted for, that he is being imposed upon, and so on to the end of the chapter. Thus are sown the seeds of discontent, and one who might have been a valuable and efficient man is spoiled for the service.

Let our novice soldiers beware of mischief makers, fault-finders and chronic growlers. If they observe carefully they will see that such fellows are never found doing any duty which can be shirked. They have carefully studied every dodge by which duty can be evaded. The sick report often bears their names, and the doctor, until he finds them out, which he does after awhile, often excuses them and admits them to temporary quarters and quiet rest in the post hospital. If a man of this class is well watched it will be found that he prefers menial service to other duty, for it may bring him a little more ease, get him some favors, perhaps a little extra food, and while he will keep on growling he will keep on doing such work and seeking for it; anything but regular duty. To him a tour of guard duty is an abomination, drill a delusion and a snare, and target practice an innovation direct from the devil.

It is a matter of gratification that the great majority of our rank and file, the bone and sinew of our Army, are not of this class of grumblers and malcontents. But though the number of such fellows at any one post, or in any one company, are few, they contrive to do much to destroy efficiency if their underhanded efforts go unheeded. Captains, lieutenants, 1st sergeants, sergeants, and corporals should be on the watch for them (it is not difficult to discover them) and bring them to task without delay. Discipline can reach them, if exertion to that end be only used. Captains have more than a military charge of their men imposed upon them. The moral condition of a company should not be neglected; for where immorality and vice are allowed to go on unheeded, so long as no rule is actually transgressed, the foundation of good order and discipline is sapped.

As to the question of a remedy for the good soldier who feels himself imposed upon by some detail or service which he may think should not be required of him under his military obligations, let us suggest that a respectful appeal to his immediate commanders will in most cases secure the needed redress, or information as to the propriety of the service. If, however, this should fail, then the Department Inspector, when he comes, can be appealed to. Now it will not do for "Soldier" to say that the Inspector won't listen to complaints, and if he does will decide against the enlisted man. His honor and in duty to

listen and to report to his commander the full facts of the case. Department commanders are ever ready to do full justice to all under them, and the question of their impartiality need not be discussed. But some fancy that because their complaints have not been decided in their favor they have been unjustly treated; that it is no use to complain. A little consideration will show that the verdict cannot invariably be given in their favor, and that possibly it was their want of knowledge of their duties and obligations that originally made the trouble. We have referred at some length to this matter for the reason that there seems to be a tendency in the public press to magnify these anonymous complaints and to side with the complainers. If they would, instead, take the trouble to tender a little judicious advice, good results might follow. A square and above-board representation of abuses will not fail of redress, and will conduce to discipline, but every encouragement to ex parte statements of grievances only does injury and makes it more difficult to maintain the efficiency and good order of the Army. Let every effort be made to develop a spirit of manliness and openness in our recruits and young soldiers and there can be little doubt but that it will speedily result in elevating the tone of the Service and doing away with the chief occupation of the malcontent; for him the Army would have but little charm, were he deprived of material whereon to exercise his grumbling propensities.

It is well in this connection to consider whether our recruits have not a reasonable ground of complaint on the subject of guard duty. Undoubtedly in time of peace a certain amount of guard duty is conducive to discipline as promoting watchfulness, precision, quickness of sight and hearing, and careful observance of orders and military formalities, besides its value as a means of instruction in guard and picket duty for the exigency of war. But the strain of guard duty may be too much upon the average soldier if the necessities of the post require the maintenance of a large guard with comparatively few men in the guard roster. The aim of the recruiting officer is to obtain young, able-bodied men, of good physique and habits. It is often these young men, unaccustomed to have their rest broken and to be in the open air during the night who are the first to break down. The old hands have become hardened and can stand the wear and tear. But the soldier in his first year's enlistment may have just the same amount of guard duty to perform as his veteran comrade. The *British Medical Journal*, considering this subject under the heading of "Sentry-Go," says:

"In an important article on 'The Present State of the Army,' in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Sir Frederick Roberts makes the curious observation that, after about thirty-one or thirty-two years of age, the private soldier usually ages rapidly, and becomes a veteran both in looks and habits, whilst his commissioned, and even non-commissioned contemporary is, comparatively speaking, a young man. The early decay is, in the opinion of many, mainly caused by sentry duty. It is known that sergeants do not become thus prematurely aged, nor do men employed in the orderly-room, or as soldier-servants. 'Now, as the soldiers thus exceptionally cited lead much the same kind of life in all other respects as the rank and file, there must be some reason,' says Sir Frederick Roberts, 'for this difference. The true one, I believe, to be the excessive night duty which falls to the lot of a private soldier.' Commissioned officers and private soldiers lead such entirely different lives, that it would be rash to attribute any difference which may be proved to exist in the rates at which they age to the exemption of the former from sentry duty, and the effects of that duty and the loss of sleep which it entails upon the latter. And even in the case of non-commissioned officers, it must be borne in mind that there are other circumstances, besides their freedom from night vigils, and the most irksome part of a soldier's routine work, which may tend to keep them in a better state of preservation than those who remain in the ranks, and to protect them against premature decay. They are promoted generally because they combine good physical development with steady habits; and, as a class, they are more temperate and somewhat better fed than private soldiers, while at the same time their general emotional state may be supposed to be more complacent and contented. Orderlies and soldier-servants approximate more closely to private soldiers in their style of living, although they too often receive a more liberal supply of nourishment. But, while pointing out these necessary qualifications, we are not inclined to dispute the justice of General Roberts's allegation that sentry duty has an effect on those who are subject to it which is manifested in the premature appearance of certain senile changes. In the

climate of India, its injurious consequences, whatever they may be, are, of course, more strongly marked than in this country; and it is in India that Sir Frederick Roberts's observations have been chiefly made. All medical men will concur heartily in his conclusion: 'I am quite sure that soldiers should be spared 'sentry-go' as much as possible, and that the Army will be healthiest in which the men have the greatest number of nights in bed.'

The question here raised is certainly an important one, and we should be glad to have the opinion upon it of some of our readers whose experience has qualified them to pronounce judgment.

The April number of the *Magazine of American History* contains two interesting articles by Judge Advocate Asa Bird Gardner, U. S. Army. The first has for its subject "Brevet Brigadier General Henry Burbeck, U. S. Army, founder of the U. S. Military Academy," and is prefaced by an excellent portrait of that distinguished officer. General Burbeck was for nearly forty years an artillery officer, and in that arm of the Service rendered most distinguished service. December 1, 1800, General Burbeck was placed in military command of the Atlantic seaboard and Eastern and Middle States down to the Georgia frontier with headquarters in Washington. It was during this period of his service that he sent Lieutenant Colonel Commandant Touseau Inspector to West Point to organize the Military Academy, and subsequently ordered Major Jonathan Williams, 3d Regiment of Artillerists and Engineers, to proceed to West Point and assume the immediate superintendency of the Academy. Major Gardner's article on this officer is a most valuable historical contribution, and bears evidence of much research and careful study. His second article is a brief one on "Military Buttons," with suitable illustrations, and treats of the buttons with their size, inscriptions, etc., in use in the earlier times. The information as to this important portion of the soldier's uniform is valuable and interesting.

His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands has conferred on the officers below named the decorations mentioned, which, however, they cannot accept without the authority of Congress: On Captain Henry Wilson, Knight Commander of the Royal Order of Kalakaua; on Commander Frederick Pearson the same; on Master C. A. Foster and Master J. M. Roper, Knight Commander of the Royal Order of the Crown of Hawaii. These decorations have been transmitted to the Department of State through the United States Minister at Honolulu, where they will remain for the present.

CAPTAIN S. K. Mahon, 16th Infantry, was placed on the four hundred retired list April 11. His retirement promotes 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Vinal, Adjutant 16th Infantry, to be captain. The promotion to the 1st lieutenantancy will of course not be made until the adjutant is selected. Other retirements to fill the two remaining vacancies may be expected during the coming week.

In our Washington Notes will be found a statement of the claim of General Pope upon which the Court of Claims is asked to decide. General Pope asks for \$26,664, which is the difference between the pay of brigadier general, which he received while holding command according to his brevet rank, and the pay of major general, which is what he was entitled to in the judgment of his counsel learned in the law. We think that General Pope has an excellent case at law, and we congratulate him in advance on the advantage that will result, not only to him but to other officers, from a decision in his favor. The jurisdiction of the Court of Claims under the law governing this case is confined to a report to the Department as to the facts and conclusions of law, but it may be assumed that the War Department will govern its action by the findings of the court, though it is not so certain that an appropriation by Congress will immediately follow.

It is not necessary that we should commend to the attention of our readers the admirable articles on the subject of quarters, contributed to the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* of last week and this week, by General S. B. Holabird, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army. These articles will be read by the ladies of the Army with even more interest than by their husbands, and the General's argument on their behalf will bring him home to the heart of every Army household. No one who appreciates what is best and noblest in life can fail to sympathize with General Holabird in his plea on behalf of Army homes, and we hope the day is not distant when we shall cease to find at any garrison the

condition of things we recall at one post, where we found a young officer busy at night with his books and papers over a little desk, set opposite the door, at the foot of the stairs in the hallway, while a sleeping child, one of several, made the best use he could of the other end of the hall as a bedroom. This was on the lower floor, while overhead another officer had his quarters.

Whatever hardships are an essential part of the military service our officers and their families must endure, as they have endured them, and will continue to endure them, with cheerfulness, but there is no reason why they should be made victims of a false system, which, as General Holabird shows, is as much opposed to economy as it is to comfort, and even decency. Nowhere do we find more delicate and refined women than in the Army, and it is time that their comfort and their rights were considered. The best husband and father should be the best soldier, and the only argument against matrimony for our officers is that the provision is not made at our garrisons for the comfort of wives and mothers that ought to be made; and, as General Holabird shows, might easily be made without additional cost to the Government.

ARMY ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

The sick leave of Maj. J. W. Cuyler, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., is extended three months (S. O., W. D., April 11.)

Capt. S. K. Mahon, 16th Infantry, is retired from active service (S. O., W. D., April 11.)

A sick leave for six months is granted Capt. W. E. Kingbury, 11th Infantry (S. O., W. D., April 11.)

The leave of 1st Lieut. E. R. Webster, 2d Infantry, is further extended four months (S. O., W. D., April 12.)

The sick leave of Capt. James H. Spencer, 4th Infantry, is extended three months (S. O., W. D., April 12.)

1st Lieut. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cavalry, on leave, will report at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for temporary duty (S. O., W. D., April 12.)

Leave of absence for six months to take effect early in June next is granted Capt. G. A. Goodale, 23d U. S. Infantry (S. O., W. D., April 12.)

1st Lieut. W. C. Muhlenberg, 2d Infantry, is relieved from duty at the School of Application, Fort Leavenworth, and will join his company (S. O., W. D., April 12.)

Leave of absence for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C. (S. O., W. D., April 12.)

The sick leave heretofore granted Paymaster W. P. Gould, U. S. A., is extended six months (S. O., W. D., April 12.)

1st Lieut. T. A. Bingham, Corps of Engineers, will report at Whipple Barracks for duty as chief engineer officer Department of Arizona, not later than Aug. 1, relieving 1st Lieut. G. J. Fieberger, Corps of Engineers (S. O., W. D., April 13.)

The leave of Capt. A. MacArthur, 13th Infantry, is further extended ten days (S. O., W. D., April 13.)

A sick leave for four months is granted Surgeon W. D. Wolverton, U. S. A. (S. O., W. D., April 13.)

The orders directing Captains James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, to relieve Capt. A. M. Miller, of certain duties, with station at Alexandria, La., are revoked, and Captain Post will at once take station at Cincinnati, relieving Lieutenant Colonel W. E. Merrill, and acting under Major J. W. Cuyler (S. O., W. D., April 13.)

The annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engineers is to be held at the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn. The party will arrive at St. Paul about noon on June 19. Full details will soon be announced. It is intended also to arrange for a visit to the National Exposition of Railway Appliances at Chicago before proceeding to St. Paul.

The following table shows the cost of insurance thus far to the beneficiaries of the Navy Mutual Aid Association:

Names and Rank.	Class.	Number of members at the time of death.	Total amount paid by deceased.	Amount paid to beneficiaries.
Lieut. J. P. Wallis.....	O. 1	9.09	117	4.78
Asst. Surgeon Chas. J. Nourse.....	A. 2	11.30	269	5.15
Commo. R. B. Lowry.....	O. 2	21.94	357	5.10
Sarg. O. J. S. Wells.....	E. 4	27.84	394	5.04
Comdr. C. J. McDougall.....	E. 5	33.55	440	5.03
Paymaster S. T. Browne.....	E. 5	33.55	479	4.99
Boatswain John Keating.....	E. 3	22.13	497	4.97
Lieut. Comdr. B. L. Edes.....	O. 5	25.45	522	4.97
Lieut. Fred Collins.....	O. 4	21.36	540	4.95
Master Thos. S. Plunkett.....	O. 9	36.71	573	4.91
Master C. Putman.....	B. 5	22.75	627	4.86
Lieut. S. F. Clarkson.....	O. 11	49.99	616	4.86
P. Asst. Eng. J. G. Brownman.....	E. 5	33.55	625	4.86
Chief Eng. W. H. King.....	E. 13	72.90	632	4.83
Total amount paid.....				\$33,121.64

The deaths of these officers occurred the following dates: 1880—Feb. 24, July 23, Nov. 25. 1881—Jan. 1, March 28, June 15, July 24, Aug. 29, Oct. 27. 1882—Jan. 31. 1883—Jan. 1, Jan. 8, Jan. 12, March 11.

Excluding deceased.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "President Arthur deserves hearty commendation if it is true, as reported, that he holds the law opening the Quartermaster's Corps of the Army to civilians to have been 'practically smuggled' into the Army Appropriation bill. 'Smuggled' is just the word. Secretary Lincoln, too, has a clear head in this respect. He says, very justly, that the fat places in the Army ought not to be bestowed on civilians, or on embryo officers who depend on political influence for advancement. Officers who have borne the burden and heat of many days in the public service are entitled to consideration, civilian lobbyists for the few good places in the Army to the contrary notwithstanding."

Secretary Lincoln has made the following distribution of the appropriation of \$200,000 made by Congress at its last session "for the enlargement and construction of such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary:" For Fort Thornburgh (new fort), Wyoming Territory, \$90,000; Fort Colville (new fort), Washington Territory, \$50,000; Fort Huachuca, Arizona (improvement), \$50,000; Fort Bliss, El Paso, Texas (improvement), \$10,000. The selection of the points mentioned is a judicious one, and nowhere could the money be better applied.

Captain Sicard, Chief of the Navy Ordnance Bureau, has addressed a circular to the leading manufacturers of steel of this country requesting information and bids for forging tubes and jackets for the new steel guns. This circular is similar to that sent out by the Ordnance Department of the Army, to which we alluded last week.

P. A. Engineer Clark, U. S. N., retired, is still busily engaged in getting the details in shape for making and testing his deflecting turrets. He expects to have his plans completed and will submit them to the Advisory Board in a very short time. Some difficulty will be encountered in getting the steel sheets of the requisite thickness in this country, as it is not thought that any of our manufacturers will choose to construct a plant of the requisite capacity for so small an order and with no certainty of receiving future work. It has been suggested to Mr. Clark to make the steel sheets by joining pieces two inches in thickness together, but as he is desirous of having the test made, under as favorable circumstances as possible, it is more than probable that the material will be procured from abroad.

It is stated on good authority that Commodore J. C. P. de Kraft, now Hydrographer to the Bureau of Navigation, will succeed Commodore Thomas Pattison as commandant of the Washington Navy Yard in July, when the latter's three years tour of duty is completed, and that Commodore Pattison, upon being relieved from duty as Commandant of the Yard, will apply to be retired on account of forty years service. He would retire under the operation of the 62 years act February 8, 1884.

The Washington Branch of the Naval Institute will discuss Lieut. Calkins' prize essay at a meeting to be held Thursday, April 19th.

Paymaster General Rochester has been spending the past ten days with friends in New York. He returned to Washington April 14th. Col. Casey has been acting Paymaster General during his absence. The Pay Department will move into the new quarters, 17th street and Penn avenue, next week.

The case of Walter A. Newton, formerly a 2d Lieutenant in the infantry branch of the Army, will come up for argument in the Court of Claims, April 18. The claimant was dropped from the Army under the following act of Congress of July 15, 1870: "The President of the United States is authorized to drop from the rolls of the Army for desertion any officer who is now or who may hereafter be absent from duty three months without leave." The counsel for Mr. Newton in his brief takes the ground that inasmuch as the claimant was unassigned to duty at the time he was dropped it cannot be claimed that he was absent without leave, and the action of the President in dropping him from the rolls was illegal. The question at stake, therefore, is whether the dropping of the claimant was an exercise of the President's power.

Application was made this week to the Navy Department by the Chancellor of the Western University of Pennsylvania for the services of an assistant engineer of the Navy. There are two other applications of the universities in the States of Colorado and Minnesota on file in the Department which have not been filled. Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder is now in communication with several assistant engineers who he expects will be willing to accept the positions offered, and the three universities will probably be furnished with instructors in steam engineering upon the return of the President, who is authorized by law to make the detail.

Engineer in Chief William H. Shock, U. S. N., visited New York, this week, on business in connection with matters pertaining to his bureau. He will make an examination of the machinery in the U. S. S. *Nipsic* while in that city.

The civilian employees of the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments are naturally a little anxious about what steps the authorities will take regarding the carrying into effect the law limiting appropriation for their salaries. Commissary General Macfeely this week addressed a communication to the Secretary of War expressing his views concerning the reduction which will necessarily have to be made to comply with the law. He states that a general reduction of about twenty per cent. in salaries will be necessary to bring the amount within the appropriation of \$105,000. According to the statement furnished Chairman Hisecock of the House Appropriation Committee January 27, 1883, the total number of employees in the Commissary Department were 113, who

received a total compensation of \$114,135. Gen. Macfeely says it will probably be decided to make a reduction both in the force and in salaries, depending somewhat upon the exigencies of the service during the coming year. In the Quartermaster's Department the matter has not been given any formal attention as yet, but some action will be taken within a week or two. The aggregate number in the department is 2,805, and their compensation \$1,819,161.76. The amount fixed for the salaries of these persons in the last appropriation act is \$219,161.76 less than this. A general reduction in salaries must result therefore unless the business at the different divisions and departments will permit the dropping of some of the temporary employees. In the Ordnance Department the following reductions in salaries are already ordered to take effect after July 1: \$1,800 per annum to \$1,650; \$1,600 to \$1,460; \$1,400 to \$1,280; \$1,200 to \$1,100; \$1,000 to \$915; \$900 to \$825; \$850 to \$780; \$720 to \$660; \$3.25 per day to \$3; \$3 to \$2.75; \$2.50 to \$2.30; \$2 to \$1.83.

The War Department has fully determined to appoint a final board for the re-examination of non-commissioned officers who have passed the Department Boards, and as soon as the proceedings of the different boards have been received at the War Department the board will be ordered to convene at Fort Monroe. Proceedings of Department boards in cases of three non-commissioned officers have been received. In the case of one non-commissioned officer recommended for appointment to 2d lieutenantancy exception is made as to one or two important questions which he failed to answer. Three other cases are yet to be heard from, two from the Department of Arizona, and one from the Department of Missouri. It has not been decided whether the sergeant, who was recommended for appointment on conditions, will be ordered before the final Examining Board. The others, however, who are recommended by Department boards, will be ordered before it. The detail for this board will be made from officers on duty at the School of Instruction at Fort Monroe, and will be convened very soon.

Gen. Bucet, Chief of Ordnance, is making arrangements for contracts for the conversion of about fifty of the 10 inch smooth bore guns into eight-inch breech-loading rifles, and the construction of the two cast-iron rifle breech-loading 12-inch guns, in accordance with the recent provision of law. The contracts will be awarded very soon.

The statue of the late Joseph Henry will be unveiled at Smithsonian Institution, Washington, on April 19th inst. The Marine Band will be present.

A. B. Mullett, late Supervising Architect of the Treasury, has filed a protest with the Secretary of State against what he alleges to be improper changes in the plans for the new State, War, and Navy Department building made by Colonel Casey, U. S. A., now in charge of the construction of the building. Mr. Mullett's principal cause of complaint is the lowering of the approach to the north front of the War Department. It is not likely that any action will be taken on the protest. Colonel Casey says that no material change has been made in the plans except in the details of decoration; that all that he has done has been under the direction and with the approval of the Secretary of War, who is to occupy the part of the building whose construction has given rise to Mr. Mullett's criticism. Workmen are now engaged in digging out the earth preparatory to the erection of the stairway which is to give entrance to the building.

A Washington despatch of April 10 says: "It is reported that H. W. Howgate, ex-signal officer, who escaped from the custody of a bailiff in this city about a year ago while awaiting trial on a charge of embezzlement, was seen on the street here to-day by an officer of the Signal Service." We understand that the court officials who investigated these reports deny their truth, and officers of the Signal Service have no faith in them. They indignantly resent the accusation which has been made, that they do not want to have Howgate recaptured.

The Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home has formulated regulations for the management of that institution made necessary by the new law. The order awaits the signature of two of the commissioners who were not present at the last meeting, and the approval of the Secretary of War, when it will be published for the information of all concerned.

Owing to the refusal of Congress to provide for the work of observing the approach of hurricanes and storms in the West Indies, the Chief Signal Officer has been compelled to notify the observers in those regions that he cannot continue after July 1, their salaries amounting to \$4,000.

The appropriation of \$33,000 for the Point Barrow and Lady Franklin Relief Expedition is found insufficient, and the only way to accomplish the object intended is to create a deficiency. Lieutenant Garlington is now in New York negotiating for supplies and for their shipment to St. John's, where they will be put aboard the relief vessel. The enlisted men who have been detailed to go on the expedition are in Washington getting in trim. They can be seen daily on the water at the Navy yard exercising their muscles at the oars of a whale-boat. They have already learned to handle them with considerable skill, and, when the time comes for them to start, will be well equipped for the hard work they have before them. They are hearty, ruddy-looking fellows, just the sort of men that would be selected for a voyage to the Arctic regions. Mr. Beebe is to make the trip again. In what capacity it has not yet been decided, but probably as a kind of a companion to Lieutenant Garlington. He volunteered to undergo another trip, and in view of his experience on the Lady Franklin Bay shores, Gen. Hagen decided that he would be of great value to Lieutenant Garlington,

and accordingly requested him to make ready for the trip. General Hazen says that the published report that fears are entertained for the safety of Lieut. Greely's party at Lady Franklin Bay are without foundation. The station there has been permanently abandoned, and the relief expedition which will be sent next summer is for the purpose of bringing back the party, and is in accordance with Lieut. Greely's programme.

Adjutant General Drinn left Washington on Thursday for Philadelphia, where he will remain for several days. Asst. Adjutant General Chauncey McKeever is acting Adjutant General during his absence.

Asst. Adjutant General S. N. Benjamin has been unable to perform official duties this week, being confined to his room with a severe cold.

The Secretary of War referred to the Court of Claims April 9th, the claim of Major-General John Pope for the difference of pay between that of Brigadier-General and that of Major-General, while he was on duty by assignment of the President according to his brevet rank. This is the first case that has been filed in the Court under the recent law known as the Bowman Act, which permits heads of departments to send to Court of Claims any claims or matters involving controversies of fact or law for a report by the judges of the Court as to the facts and conclusion of law. The letter of Major-General Pope to the Secretary of War, which follows, forms a part of the papers filed. It will explain the ground upon which the claim is based:—

Headquarters, Department of Missouri,
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas,
March 1883.

To the Honorable Secretary of War:

Sir—I have the honor to request your decision and orders upon a claim presented in the enclosed account for the difference between the pay of a Brigadier-General and that of a Major-General in the Army, for a period during which I was on duty by assignment of the President, and exercising a command according to my brevet rank of Major-General, to wit: a command of not less than four regiments, and for the period during which I was so in command of several Military Departments.

This claim is made under the advice of eminent counsel, to whose opinion, copies being enclosed, I beg to invite your attention.

Their argument, briefly stated, is that the act of Congress of April 16, 1862, granting the pay and emoluments of brevet rank to officers when on duty and having a command according to their brevet rank, has never been repealed by any subsequent legislation, the whole effect of which was to reinstate the prohibition that such pay should accrue unless by the conjunction of certain elements and conditions to wit: 1st, brevet rank fully conferred; 2d, assignment to duty (by the President); 3d, the being on duty with a command appropriate to such brevet rank.

The belief that I have long entertained that my right to the pay of my brevet rank was well founded, was encouraged by the general and comprehensive language of Mr. Attorney-General Devin in his opinion of February 23, 1861, upon the question of relative validity of full and brevet commissions, and has been strengthened by the recent action of Congress (as reported) in abolishing the operation of brevet rank in time of peace; and I therefore consider this an opportune moment for requesting such action as may be necessary for fully testing my rights in the premises.

I would ask you, therefore, to make such references and examination of the claim as will best answer the purpose of exhausting my remedy in the War and Treasury Departments.

In this connection I would invite your attention to the law which I learn, by the public newspapers, has been enacted to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JNO. POPE,
Major-General, U. S. A.

The other papers consist of a letter from the Secretary of War calling attention to the claim and the new law under which heads of bureaus are authorized to bring matters of this sort to the attention of the Court of Claims; copies of statutes and regulations concerning brevet commissions and pay, and an itemized statement of the amounts claimed to be due as difference of pay between that of a Major-Gen. and Brigadier-General, while he was on duty according to his brevet rank. The total amount claimed to be due General Pope is \$26,664, from April 1, 1867, to October 23, 1863. No action has been taken yet by the Court of Claims, and probably will not be this term unless a counsel is employed to push it along.

RECENT DEATHS.

The death of William Charles Yelverton, Viscount Avonmore, is announced. Twenty years ago we met him at Woolwich, England. He was then Major Yelverton, of the Royal Artillery, and was busily engaged in the celebrated suit brought against him by Miss Teresa Longworth to establish her marriage, and which was successively tried in Ireland, Scotland, and England.

The funeral of Mr. Gould Hoyt, son-in-law of the late General Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, took place from Grace Church, New York, April 9. Only the immediate family and intimate personal friends of the late Mr. Hoyt were present.

The following order (Regimental Order No. 22,) was issued from the headquarters of the 2d Cavalry, Fort Custer, M. T., March 28, 1883:

It becomes the painful duty of the Regimental Commander to announce to the regiment the death of 1st Lieut. John H. Coale, at 6:30 p. m., yesterday, after a long and painful illness.

Born in Maryland, he entered the military service early in the War of the Rebellion, where his unusual executive ability was soon recognized. He was, at the age of 26 years, appointed captain in the Subsistence Department, July 30, 1862, and Lieut. col., January 1, 1863; which rank he held until honorably mustered out, June 26, 1865. During this service he held among other responsible positions, that of Chief Commissary of Subsistence, in the 9th Army Corps, and received the brevet of major.

Entering the regular Army, October 27, 1867, he has since that time served almost continuously on the frontier, transferring March 17, 1873, from the 2d Cavalry to the 21st Cavalry. He was appointed Regimental Quartermaster 2d Cavalry, June 1, 1880, but his health failing he vacated the position in 1881, to avail himself of a sick leave.

During an illness of nearly six months the true gentleness of

his character, shown in his consideration for those about him, has endeared to them his memory.

The regiment has, in his death, lost an officer whose mind and feelings were innately honorable and refined; a true gentleman in the highest acceptance of the word.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and the Regimental Standard and Guidon of Troop F, will be draped for the same period. By order of Col. John P. Hatch,

CHAS. F. ROW,
1st Lieut. and Adj. 2d Cavalry.

The Miles City Press says of Lieutenant Coale: "He was a highly accomplished officer, a great favorite in the field and at the mess, popular with the men, and respected by all. His death will be deeply regretted by all who knew him."

The burial ceremonies of the late General N. B. Buford took place at Rock Island, April 6. The funeral services at Chicago, previous to the removal of the remains to Rock Island, were very impressive. It had been the expressed wish of the deceased that the pallbearers should be selected from graduates at West Point, and in accordance with that request the following were selected: Colonel Nelson Davis, Colonel M. D. L. Simpson, Colonel W. J. Volkmar, and Major W. H. H. Benyaurd, U. S. Army.

The following order, G. O. No. 4, was issued from the Headquarters First Infantry, Fort Grant, A. T., March 27, 1883:

It is with deep regret that the Regimental Commander announces to the Regiment the death at Westchester, Penn., on the 10th inst., of Lieut.-Col. W. Harvey Brown, 1st Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Brown entered the service as Captain 14th Infantry in May, 1861, was promoted Major of the 18th Infantry in August, 1871, and became the Lieut.-Colonel of this Regiment in December, 1880.

During the war he took part in many of the important battles of the Army of the Potomac, receiving the brevet of Major for gallant and meritorious service in the Battle of Antietam and Lieutenant-Colonel for gallant and meritorious services during the war. After the war the greater part of his services has been on the frontier.

A gallant soldier, a devoted officer, an accomplished gentleman, a generous, upright, noble-minded man, an affectionate father and husband, he has passed to the grave with the sorrow of all who knew him.

As a mark of respect to the memory of our departed comrade, the Regimental colors will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

The Officers of the Regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the same period.

By order of Major Collins:

LOUIS WILHELM, 1st Lieut and Adj. 1st Infantry.

ONE of the American pioneers in railroad construction, Coffin Colket, President of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Company, and of the Philadelphia, Norristown and Germantown Railroad Co., died at his residence in Philadelphia April 5, in the 74th year of his age. In 1830 he entered upon his connection with the construction of railroads, and from that time forward has been a prominent man in all that pertains to railroad matters. He is the father of Mrs. Audenried, widow of Col. J. C. Audenried U. S. A., now residing at Washington, D. C.

THE Court of Inquiry at Fort Porter, N. Y., finished its business April 18, and General Willcox, U. S. A., left to visit friends at Detroit, etc., and Majors Jackson and Pennington and Lieutenant Coffin, for New York.

CAPT. A. P. Cooke, U. S. N., was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, April 12.

A telegram from Hong Kong, dated April 12, received in London, says the French Minister to China has arranged the Tonquin affair satisfactorily in December, but the new French Ministry rejected the arrangement. The result, the despatch says, will probably be a long and costly war for France. China will use her best troops, which will probably be commanded by European leaders, and will, perhaps, have the assistance of a European ally.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. I.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, April 13, 1883.

Lieut. Richard C. Derby, U. S. N., who is to have a year's leave, has gone into the real estate business in this city under the firm name of Forsyth and Derby. It is understood that Mr. Derby will soon resign from the Navy.

Ensign K. K. Wright, U. S. N., recently took a leading part in the play of the "Garrison Heart," at the Opera House.

Commodore Stephen B. Luce, Capt. E. O. Matthews, and Lieut. T. O. McLean, constitute the Executive Committee of the Newport Branch of the Naval Institute. At the organization of the branch Commodore Luce read a very interesting paper upon the Higher Education of Naval Officers.

Major Theo. K. Gibbs, of New York, has taken a cottage here for the coming season.

Lieut. Greenough, U. S. A., stationed at Fort Adams, is absent on leave.

Lieut. Totten, U. S. A., has returned to Fort Adams from leave. Dr. Barnett, U. S. A., has relieved Dr. Hammond at Fort Adams.

Mrs. Huntington, wife of the apothecary on board of the *New Hampshire*, died a few days ago after a long and painful illness. Her funeral occurred on Tuesday, and was largely attended, many of the officers from the ship being present.

Paymaster Rand, U. S. N., attached to the Torpedo Station, is in Boston.

The family of the late Comdr. Francis Morris, U. S. N., will permanently reside here.

Chief Engineers Isherwood, Zeller, and Allen, of the U. S. Navy, are expected at Bristol in a few days for the purpose of superintending a series of experiments with a new engine which has been built by the Messrs. Herreshoff. The engineers will remain at Bristol several days, and will probably visit the Torpedo Station at this place.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

The following assignments of officers of U. S. Revenue Marine have been made:

1st Lieut. F. M. Munger, to steamer *Coze*, at Philadelphia.
1st Lieut. John Bennett, steamer *Woodbury*, Eastport, Me.
1st Lieut. W. C. De Hart, steamer *Dix*, Key West.
2d Lieut. T. W. Benham, steamer *Coryin*, San Francisco.
1st Asst. Engr. M. G. Marcellot, steamer *Hartley*, S. Francisco.
1st Asst. Engr. Howell Hazell, steamer *Wolcott*, Pt. Townsend.
2d Asst. Engr. J. T. Kelscher, steamer *Woodbury*, Eastport, Me.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BARRANCAS FLORIDA.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas A. Cunningham, U. S. A., and Miss Josephine M. Smith, daughter of Capt. Lewis Smith, 8d Artillery, were married at the quarters of the bride's father, March 27, 1883. The quarters were profusely and beautifully decorated with cut flowers. The ceremony was performed by Father Lane, of Warrington. The officers were dressed in full uniform. A reception was held after the ceremony and was attended by the officers and ladies of the garrison and Navy-yard. During the reception sweet and appropriate music was discoursed. The dinner was elegant and bountiful. The presents were numerous and elegant. The handsome and accomplished young bride was a great favorite, and will be very much missed by her innumerable friends. The happy couple left here at 7 p. m. for New York, taking with them the best wishes of all.

Gen. H. J. Hunt, Commanding Department of the South, made an official visit to Fort Barrancas, Florida, March 30, 1883, and made a thorough inspection of the post and garrison. He was the guest of the commanding officer, Capt. John L. Tiernon, 8d Artillery, during his stay.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, NEW MEXICO.

APRIL 2, 1883.

Last Sunday Gens. Sheridan, Angur, Tompkins, Forsyth, and Col. Gregory visited us, and were received and entertained at dinner by Col. Royall, and in the evening a general reception was given by Mrs. Royall, which permitted all the officers and their families to pay their respects to the Lieutenant-General pleasantly. Great preparations have been making for the presentation of "Emeralda," but the day before it was to have been given all the cavalry was ordered out in pursuit of Indians who have been depredating in the neighborhood. They started with eight days' rations, but last night more were sent, so there is no knowing when we may look for them. The fort is garrisoned by two companies of the 23d Infantry, under the command of the Colonel of the 4th Cavalry. The cavalry in the field is under the command of Lieut.-Col. Forsyth.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Commander C. M. Chester, Hydrographic Inspector.

Steamer *Blake*—Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Brownson, U. S. N., comd'g.—Preparing for work. (Address Navy-yard, New York.)
Steamer *Endeavor*—Lieut. John T. Sullivan, U. S. N., comd'g.—Coast of South Carolina. (Address Georgetown, S. C.)
Steamer *Backe*—Lieut. H. B. Mansfield, U. S. N., commanding.—West Coast of Florida. (Address Key West, Fla.)
Schooner *Eagle*—Lieut. E. D. F. Heald, U. S. N., commanding.—Surveying East Coast of Florida. (Address Jacksonville, Fla.)
Steamer *Gedney*—Lieut. E. M. Hughes, U. S. N., commanding.—Surveying Coast of Texas. (Address Galveston, Texas.)
Steamer *Argo*—Lieut. G. C. Hanna, U. S. N., comd'g.—Repairing, Baltimore, Md. (Address Coast Survey Office, Washington, D. C.)
Schooner *Drift*—Lieut. J. C. Fremont, Jr., U. S. N., Comd'g.—Current observations, Atlantic Coast. (Address Charleston, S. C.)
Schooner *Silliman*—Lieut. F. A. Wilner, U. S. N., comd'g.—Cape Fear Entrance, N. C. (Address Smithville, N. C.)
Steamer *Hitchcock*—Lieut. Lucien Flynne, U. S. N.—Sabine Bay, Texas. (Address Sabine Pass, Texas.)
Schooner *Ready*—Ensign E. M. Katz, U. S. N.—Key Biscayne Bay, Fla. (Address Miami Dade Co., Fla.)
Sloop *Steadfast*—Midshipman E. Simpson, Jr., U. S. N.—Jupiter Inlet, Florida. (Address St. Lucie, Brevard County, Fla.)
Steamer *Barrataria*—Midshipman James C. Drake, U. S. N.—Coast of Louisiana. (Address City Place, Plaquemine Parish, La.)

PACIFIC COAST.

Steamer *Hassler*—Lieut. Comdr. H. E. Nichols, U. S. N., comd'g.—Preparing for work. (Address Navy-yard, New York.)
Steamer *McArthur*—Lieut. W. T. Swinburne, U. S. N., comd'g.—Southern Coast of California. (Address Monterey, Cal.)
Schooner *Earnest*—Lieut. T. Dix Bolles, U. S. N., comd'g.—Coast of Oregon. (Address Port Townsend, W. T.)

A WASHINGTON letter to the Philadelphia Press tells us what has become of the celebrated diamonds presented several years ago by the then Khedive of Egypt to Gen. Sherman's daughter, now Mrs. Fitch: "They were for years kept locked up in the Custom House or some other safe place until they became a nuisance to everybody. Mrs. Fitch could not wear them because they were more showy than any lady in the United States could produce, and besides, they invited thieves and robbers. But, above all, the Sheremans took no pride in them. The Sherman family is not a diamond family. They are by no means poor, but they hate display, and do not care to masquerade in diamonds. After many years of anxiety and annoyance, the family not knowing what to do with them, the diamonds were sent to Tiffany. The stones were taken from their crude Egyptian setting and examined. Many of them were not the gems that they were taken for, I can tell you. However, Tiffany fixed them up and they were found to be very valuable—worth probably \$30,000 or more. Gen. Sherman has four daughters—Miss Lizzie, Mrs. Fitch, Mrs. Thacker, and Miss Rachel. The diamonds were divided by Tiffany equally among the daughters—four sets of solitary earrings and four necklets. Nothing so strong can be said about the simplicity of the Sherman family, as to record the fact that none of the Khedive's diamonds have yet been worn, and that they are yet more of a burden than a pleasure, notwithstanding the fact that they are more beautiful than you will see in almost any drawing-room."

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery, held at Boston, April 4, Lieut. W. E. Clarke, U. S. V., was elected a member of the Order. The Commandery has received an invitation to attend the Reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at Washington, May 16 and 16.

"Do you think I could get a pension?" asked an enterprising Philadelphian of a pension lawyer. "I guess so, if you were in the Army," was the reply. "Well, to tell the truth, I never was," said the enterprising man, "but I celebrated a big victory by getting drunk, slept all night in the gutter, caught the rheumatism and have had it ever since." The agent says his case is good for \$24 a month, and that he will get it in a few weeks.—*Lowell Citizen*.

The projected universal conference at Vienna of persons interested in the Red Cross Society of Geneva, which was to have taken place some time during the coming winter, has been abandoned. The German Government is therefore to enter into negotiations with the various countries of Europe with a view to furthering the objects of the society, and to persuade them to accept proposals to extend the limits and modify the rules of the organization so that its benefits may be offered to the nations of all countries.

MANUAL OF DRILL AND TACTICS.

In the current number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution* Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Artillery, presents a short paper upon the subject of a new system of Tactics which he styles a Manual of Drill and Tactics. It is illustrated by seven diagrams, four of which we give here. Mr. Whistler, in preparing his system, has kept steadily in view the requirements of the modern weapon, flexibility and simplicity and adaptability to the wants of our own country and our volunteer system. He holds the improvement in the infantry weapon has in no wise decreased the value of *shock tactics*, but has wonderfully increased the possibility of *fire tactics*, hence the necessity for some method of defence against its deadly fire. The problem of modern tactics is how to protect troops, without loss of front or depth, for the final use of the shock, and he finds this in the *dispersed order* from which a line in *close order* may instantly be formed without decreasing the front occupied by the men.

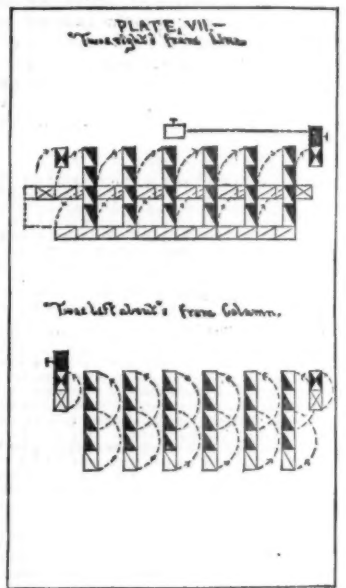
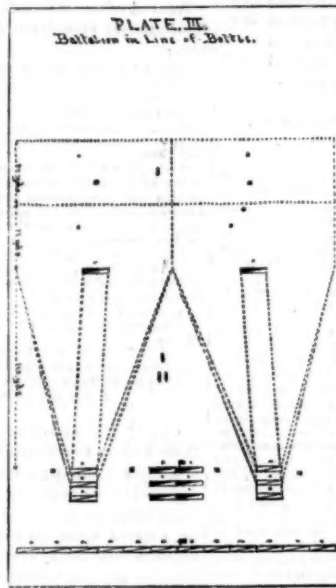
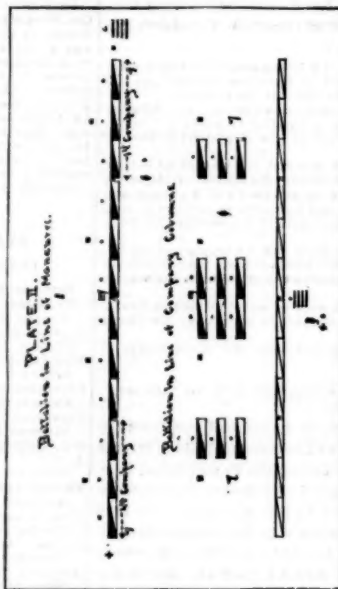
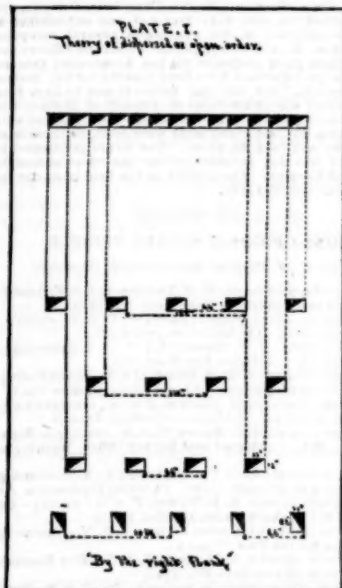
In Plate I, given here, he illustrates the method and shows a dispersed order, from which by advancing the lines, a line in single order is formed simultaneously without diminishing the front. This Lieut. Whistler

terms the elementary formation of dispersed order, and asks what is the simplest method of employing the formation. General Upton's system answers, "deployment by numbers," but the Germans' mode practically answers, "company column." This, however, Lieut. Whistler thinks cumbersome and not suited to our troops. The system illustrated is simpler, "a company in two ranks is divided into three platoons. To form the company column these platoons are played at *half distance*."

Plate 2 illustrates a battalion of four companies in line of company columns ready for deployment into line of battle.

Plate 3 shows the new "line of battle." Plate 4 shows a line of battle *en tenaille* with one platoon deployed as skirmishers covering the entire front. Plate 5 shows a battalion in action. Plate 6 shows the second periods of the engagement and the final rush. Lieutenant Whistler considers "The Column of Fours" as illustrated in plate 7; the School of the Battalion and General Guides, and concludes with some "General Rules" of practical value. In concluding this valuable contribution to our modern tactics, Lieutenant Whistler states that his object has been "to present a simple serviceable manual of drill, and a flexible system of tactics." In

this he seems to have succeeded, but the adoption of his system may not at present be in order, though, doubtless, in a revision of the tactics which must come sooner or later, his contribution will receive full and careful consideration. Tactics cannot be altered monthly, as may the regulations of the service, but in time of peace it behooves us to carefully examine and digest all proposed improvements, and as occasion serves promulgate and with authority all such as are deemed, by competent military men, to be absolutely necessary in practice if we desire to keep pace with the times. It was a maxim of Napoleon that tactics should be changed at least once in ten years. This number of the *JOURNAL* contains also an essay by Capt. F. V. Greene, Corps of Engrs., U. S. A., on "The Important Improvements in the Art of War during the past twenty years, and their probable effect on future military operations," which, under the signature of "Nemo," received first "Honorable mention," after the essay of Colonel H. M. Lazelle, U. S. A., awarded the prize for 1882, and heretofore referred to in full in the *JOURNAL*. Lieutenant Sedgwick Pratt, 3d U. S. Artillery, has a reasonable article (with diagrams) on "Target Practice at a fixed target representing Infantry walking and double-turning, and Cavalry walking, trotting or galloping."



LONGEVITY PAY FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Two opinions of the Court of Claims upon the longevity Navy pay question have been delivered, which differ radically from the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in the Tyler case.

The first opinion decides that longevity pay, in the Navy, not only ought to be, but is by the very terms of the statute confined to the active list. The law referred to, after regulating the pay of the active list, grants 50 per cent. of the highest pay of their grades to retired officers. The act of March 3, 1873, for the purpose of compensating certain retired officers for the loss of all duty pay in time of peace, increased this per centum to 75; but limited it to no particular sum. Its terms are 75 per cent. of the present sea pay of the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement.

If the sea pay of the grade or rank held by an officer at the time of his retirement, is longevity pay, 75 per cent. of that pay must necessarily be longevity pay, and therefore it is not confined to the active list.

The second opinion illustrates the power of man to associate words entirely separated, invent phrases and invest a law with terms which it does not contain. This opinion admits that there is nothing in the law to indicate upon which amount—2,800 or 4,200—the pay of the retired officer is to be calculated; but in the absence of the authority of the law, limits it to a fixed sum, by the *pay rolls* of the Navy; and for this purpose divides the whole body of a given grade or rank into five grades or ranks. Although the court acknowledges that the law omits to call these pay divisions grades, the decision is that the pay is 75 per cent. of the sea pay of the *pay grade* which he held at the time of his retirement.

The Statute now blocks the way and may be analyzed thus:

75 per centum of the present sea pay . . .

Of what?

Of the grade or rank . . .

What grade or rank?

Which they held at the time of their retirement.

This barrier is removed by boldly ignoring the words "of the grade or rank which they held" and associating "75 per cent. of the sea pay" with the words "at the time of his retirement."

The construction may be very convenient for the purpose of supporting a previously formed opinion; but it is hard on the claimant. However the law still lives, and there exists a grade of Honorable Judges who may yet decide the question of longevity pay by the terms of the statute intact.

A DISGUSTED LIEUTENANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Perhaps "Old Probabilities," or some astrologer, accused me to calculate chances for the future, can tell the

let lieutenants of the line how many chances per thousand they will have of getting into the Quartermasters' or Subsistence Departments of the Army, now that they have been thrown open to civilians. But the politicians' favorite must be provided for, regardless of the service or claims of the lieutenants, who have been foolish enough to think that long and faithful service in the field should entitle them to promotion. Why, while they were about it, did they not throw open all situations to civilian appointees? Was it because they want only the choice places? Why can't they appoint a few captains in the line and send them out on a few scouts, or station them at some one-horse post on the extreme frontier? Nine-tenths of the appointments in the Pay Corps during the last ten years have been given to personal or political friends. Now that line of favoritism has been closed another must be opened, and those of us who have waited "lo! these many years," may make up our minds to wait till we are grayer than we are now, before we can get promotion, out of the line. We give it up.

DISGUSTED LIEUTENANT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

WEST POINT, April 11, 1883.

We have had many visitors during the past week, and we trust that the number may increase. I think that West Point is fully up to the standard of other posts in the generous hospitality it extends to all. Many a lasting friend has been made for the Academy through the hearty welcome extended by the "Meas," where the latch-string always hangs out. During the forty years of its existence it has entertained many distinguished guests, and right royally too. Col. Gilman, Commissary Department, Col. Elliot, Corps of Engineers, and Maj. Lyman, 5th Infantry, visited their sons for a couple of days during the fore-part of the week. Lieut. Hein, 1st Cavalry, is the guest of Lieut. McClelland. He is soon to marry a charming young lady of Washington. Miss Lillie Van Sann is the guest of Mrs. Bacon, and Miss Clements, daughter of Surgeon Clements, is visiting Mrs. Edgerton. Dr. Alexander has gone to St. Paul to see his father, Gen. E. B. Alexander, who is quite ill.

The verbal order of Gen. Schofield, giving cadets release from quarters on Sunday afternoons has been revoked, and they will now be required to remain in barracks from three until five p. m. This seems to cadets to be an unnecessary restriction, but the superintendent undoubtedly has good and sufficient reasons for his action in this case.

Lieuts. Scriven and Howard are absent undergoing examination for the vacancy in the Ordnance Corps. They are young officers of more than ordinary ability, and we feel confident that one of them will secure the appointment.

Ex-Cadet Whitaker seems to have a rival in sensational circles in the person of one Lady Florence Dixie. Each sustained equal injuries, but the blue blood of her ladyship seriously handicaps the youth with the curly hair and tawny complexion in this race for fame, and their two lines in history will be merged into one with no room for the boy martyr.

We are still anxiously awaiting the order for the new detail. There seems to be a great desire on the part of many young officers in the service to be detailed for duty here in the Department of Tactics, and it is quite a common thing to hear officers say: "Well, I'd like to go back in tactics, I couldn't go in anything else." I doubt if there is any department of instruction at the Academy that neces-

sitates more care in the selection of its officers than the Department of Tactics. The tactical officer comes into more immediate personal contact with cadets than any officer of any other department. He reads their explanations, examines their permits and packages. He inspects their meals, and in the absence of the commandant of cadets their clothing, has them at drill all the year, and has to sit in judgment over them in dozens of trifling matters. It requires patience, evenness of temper, good judgment, and a strict sense of duty and discipline to do all of this faithfully and impartially, and but few men have first-class qualifications for this kind of duty.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

APRIL 7, 1883.

Last night your correspondent returned from a trip to Omaha, and the contrast between the dreary, wintry appearance of everything from Omaha, as far West as Fort Steele and Green River, compared with the advanced spring and the warm, sunny days of Fort Douglas's early spring, is very striking, and makes this lovely post appear more attractive than ever. The beautiful grass of the lawns on the parade and in front of the officers' quarters has the same appearance as it had two months later last year. General McCook, our commanding officer, has returned from a flying trip to the wonderful new Northwest, of Idaho and Montana, visiting Butte, Helena, etc., in company with Governor Eli H. Murray and F. R. McConnell, Esq., the general agent in this section of the Union Pacific Railway and branches. Dr. Potter, one of the two acting assistant surgeons of the post, accompanied the party. Owing to the stingy economy (so-called) of the last Congress, the appropriation for the Medical Department in the Army Appropriation bill was so cut down that the number of our acting assistant surgeons will have to be largely reduced, and among the number who will go out to civil life is, we regret to learn, our Doctor Potter. He will settle down to practice in Salt Lake City or some other point in the West. It will be hard work, we opine, for a few years, but in the end the Doctor will doubtless be the better off, and so we hope and trust, at least.

Behind our train coming out on the Union Pacific yesterday was an "extra" with troops of the 9th Infantry on the move West—to Fort Bridger and elsewhere. They ran 25 minutes behind us, and got into the meal stations just before we would leave. They were from Fort Niobrara and other points. Among them was my old and genial friend, Capt. Munson, and other "boys in blue" on the roster of the 9th Foot.

One of the men got out at Cheyenne to lay in a supply of "swigables," (and before he reached the train with his armful of bottles of beer he was so weighted down with responsibility (and beer) that a number of his comrades in arms had to heave up and steam alongside to save the cargo from wreck.

Captain Bisbee's and Captain Luhn's companies of the 4th Infantry will go East to the post on the Niobrara, and the exchange will doubtless be pleasant all around, as the garrison of Bridger will be all of the 9th.

We found a little uncertainty at General Howard's Headquarters, owing to some impending changes, due to the advent of Colonel Dandy, Chief Quartermaster. Captain Barnes, A. Q. M., is an "extra" there, and has been on hand all winter on "temporary" duty. His services are needed at Fort McKinney, where extensive building is underway. It is a lovely post, splendidly constructed by Colonel "Tom" Anderson, and it will be a very pleasant station even for a "regular" quartermaster. As he has never been West, the duty will doubtless be agreeable. The Army Appropriation bill compelled Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, of the 21st, to be relieved and join his company, so that General Howard's official family has been slightly reduced. His son, Lieut. Howard, and Lieut. Sladen, of the 14th, now constitute his personal staff. His courteous Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Mason, of the 4th Infantry, is still there, and we trust, may continue in his present duties for many years to come. S.

THE STATE TROOPS.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Camp, commanding.—Companies A, B, E, F, and H, equalized as four commands of 16 files, had a battalion drill on Friday evening, April 6th, under the command of Major Cullen, who opened the exercises with the manual, performance in fair style as usual, and omitted the inevitable initial march in column of fours. Instead he gave for the commencement the command right of companies rear into column, which came very near being properly performed, and would indeed have been perfect if the captain of the 4th company had not allowed his command to slip away from him before giving the order for wheel into line, and thus again compelled us to record the execution of this simple and beautiful movement as a failure. Where company fronts are very small an excuse might be trumped up for a company commander who fails to give his command, in due season, to bring his four into line at the proper place and time, but where a command presents a front of sixteen files, an officer has ample time to gather his wits for giving his commands properly, and there is no excuse if he should fail to do so. When the movement was completed the commanding officer marched the column backward to the centre of the room, halted, gave the command forward column left and marched the battalion several times around the hall in column of companies, the wheels being good and the distances well kept, and wound up by a left into line wheel and an advance in line of battle. He then played the battalion into close column on 1st company right in front, which was correctly performed with the exception of some hesitation by the captain of the fourth company in causing his command to take the proper direction for taking its position in the column, until the matter was pointed out to him. A deployment on the 4th company followed, all the companies losing distance, a defect which was, however, somewhat mitigated by prompt action of the right guides, who diminished the intervals as much as possible by closing in toward the companies on their right. Another formation of column of companies to the rear was now correctly executed, and when the column had performed several wheels it broke into fours and passed around the hall three or four times in good shape, performing a very good manual during the march and winding up by formation of line on the right. This was followed by another column of fours, with companies column left several times, and at its conclusion a wheel into line, which was succeeded by a fair playment on fourth company left in front. The column in mass was then marched to the opposite side of the hall by the flank of subdivisions, and here reformed in company front, marched to the other end of the hall, again faced by the flank and marched across the hall, and this manoeuvre was repeated three or four times. What was meant by these evolutions we are at a loss to understand, unless it was to kill time. There was certainly no instruction gained thereby. After this the column was deployed, and the line marched backwards full two-thirds of the length of the hall, when it wheeled into column of companies and performed some more marches around the armory. It broke then into fours and was reformed into companies by the command companies left front into line, omitting the halt, which was, however, given by the company commanders in due time, so that the movement did not suffer. The conclusion of the movement, however, found the leading company against the wall in its front, and the backward step was resorted to until the rear company was in a similar predicament, when the direct march in column of companies was again executed, from which the battalion wheeled into line and was dismissed.

While the movements were, as a rule, performed in fair style a want of "snap" seemed to pervade the whole drill, probably caused by a certain monotony and lack of variety as well as proper selection of the movements, which were of a humdrum order and certainly not calculated to inspire a battalion with enthusiasm. In short, the drill was one from which little or no instruction was derived, and in this respect what was said in our criticism on the 12th Regiment in our last week's issue applies with equal force in this instance.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austen.—The 13th Regiment, together with its cadet company, paraded for instruction on Wednesday, April 11. The active regiment equalized into 10 companies of 12 files, the cadets parading 80 files, and reduced to 2 companies of 12 files, making a battalion of 12 companies of 12 files.

The march in column of fours was well done, distances were kept, and a steady, swinging step observed. The manual of arms followed, the regiment executing it with great precision. The double column followed, and although very clearly explained was very poorly executed by company commanders, with but few exceptions, distances being ill-judged, and the major falling into the error of assuring the left guides of divisions and directing captains to align to the left; this was promptly corrected by the colonel. The commandant of the centre division seemed entirely ill at ease—as a young and inexperienced officer there is excuse for him. A repetition of the movement showed great improvement, almost perfection, junior captains taking place in centre of their divisions and senior captains aligning their divisions on right guides placed by the lieutenant colonel.

The lieutenant colonel should place guides, not by handing them, but by placing himself so that guides may place their right arms against his breast.

The deployments were executed in a very unique manner, a wing being deployed, then the entire battalion marched to opposite end of room (companies deployed and not deployed all together), after which the second wing was deployed. Close column of division from column of fours was well done, and marching in close column by the flank and to the right and left about while in this position, left nothing to criticize. Movements to the right (and left) close column of divisions followed, after which the drill was dismissed, at about 10 p. m.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—The miniature camp which was established in the armory of the 23d Regiment on Saturday evening, April 7, turned out to be the most entertaining and instructive event of the season, and the entertainment was a complete success. Those engaged in the affair deserve great credit for the thoroughness with which the whole matter was brought to a conclusion, and the purpose of illustrating a military camp with all its incidents to a non-military audience was completely accomplished. A battalion of about 150 volunteers, under command of Captain Thomas Barrington, took part in the performance, and all were evidently working with a will to carry out the affair successfully. The camp consisted of A. tents for six companies, and Wall tents for the officers laid out in regulation style. Tents for the hospital were not wanting, while those for the guard (3) were formed at right angles to the main camp. About half of the floor was thus covered, the uncovered part forming the parade ground, with flagstaff with national colors flying in the centre and a field piece representing the morning and evening gun close by. A guard was detailed and sentries were walking their

beats before the beginning of the performance in military manner. The battalion commenced its programme with a well-executed dress parade at the (supposed) retreat, which was duly sounded, and at its conclusion the gun was fired and the flag lowered in elegant style, and escorted in military manner to the guard house. The adjutant duly published orders that the camp would be broken at 6.30 A. M. the next day and the battalion broke ranks, after which the usual camp frolics between retreat and tattoo were enacted until tattoo, which was sounded in true military style. After taps, which followed shortly after the lights were put out, the sentries began challenging, and the grand rounds were made in excellent manner. The night was not without its incidents, as several men attempted to break through the guard and were promptly arrested, etc.—in fact, nothing likely to occur at a real encampment was omitted. At (supposed) 5 A. M. reveille was sounded, the gun fired, the flag raised, the men appearing promptly, some with their wash-basins, roll call was held, and at breakfast call a large kettle of coffee with bread was handed around in true campaign style. The next was surgeon's call, the regulation number of sick with bandaged heads making their appearance at the hospital tent, and these being attended to, the arms were stacked, a guard placed over the colors, and at the signal of the drum the tents were struck, the whole of them, with all their paraphernalia, being stored in 40 minutes from the signal of the drum. The regiment then formed, took muskets, and having marched around the hall in column of fours, line was formed, Captain Barrington made a short speech, and the battalion was dismissed.

The regiment thus combined business with pleasure, and the idea of introducing entertainments of this sort, which, we are told, originated with Lieut.-Col. Frothingham, was certainly a happy one.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. Emmons Clark.—The work of the season was brought to a termination on Wednesday evening, April 4, by a review of the whole regiment before Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, of the 2d Brigade. The companies turned out en masse, so that after the necessary details for guard, etc., had been deducted there were enough men left to enable Adjutant Rand to make an equalization of ten commands of twenty-eight files for dress parade, which opened the programme of the evening. An immense number of spectators were present, much in excess of the seating capacity of the armory, and those who did not find seats had to seek refuge in the corners as well as space would permit, interfering to a large extent with the proper development of the right wing, the movements of the field and staff officers and the opening of ranks.

The formation was prompt, and the steadiness of the men at parade highly commendable. The manual was, of course, the best to be seen in the National Guard, though in some respects not up to the standard witnessed by us in the 7th on previous occasions of this kind. From what we have seen at late battalion drills, we could not expect otherwise, it being clear that some company commanders teach the execution of certain motions of the manual different from others, and this can result in nothing but irregularity when the whole regiment is brought together. Another reason is that an unusually large number of men have joined the regiment of late (most of the companies being now up to the maximum number 103), and these distributed along the line will have some effect on the regularity of the drill. Taken as a whole, however, the parade was handsome even to the eyes of the most severe critic. At its conclusion the company fronts were cut down to twenty-four files preparatory to the review before Gen. Fitzgerald, which was next in order. This made a total reduction of forty files and gave room for the companies to go through their evolutions with the necessary space and ease. When the alignment had been rectified the ranks were opened and arms presented to the reviewing officer, and during his passage along the line not a man stirred. The companies then passed in review in elegant style, with straight alignments, excellent distances and steady step, the only fault being that after the second wheel in several instances the guides did not cover and the companies overlapped each other—a defect which has come under our observation here on several occasions and to which we called attention at the time. It is caused by the fact that the companies in taking wheeling distance start off with the guide on the left, and that thereby the markers at the turning points are ignored. Some companies pass several yards inside of them, while others push them out of the way, they all wheel at different points, and thus after the second wheel the guides fail to cover. All this is in violation of the principles of review laid down in paragraph 355, which requires the guide to be on the right.

After the review a number of battalion movements were executed in very handsome style. They consisted of formations of close columns of division on and to the right, changes of direction by the right and left flanks, changes of direction in column of divisions marching by the flank, advances and retreats in division front, marches in column of fours and in company front, wheelings, etc., all performed in a superior manner and eliciting copious applause from the lookers on. After these line was formed and the battalion was dismissed. Taken as a whole, the exhibition was an elegant winding up of the drill season. After the military exercises the band, under Prof. Cappa, rendered some very handsome selections. Prominent among the military guests were Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler, Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins, inspector of rifle practice; Col. Schermerhorn, Col. W. E. Van Wyck, and a host of others.

NEW YORK.—G. O. No. 8, A. G. O., of March 31, directs commandants of all organizations of the National Guard practicing with rifle or carbine to forward direct to Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Robbins, General I. R. P., No. 2 Coenties slip, New York city, on or before May 1, 1883, a roster of every member of their command on April 15, 1883. Upon this roster will be based the records of rifle practice for the season of 1883.

The order making the arrangements for rifle practice is being printed and will be issued shortly. It substitutes skirmish for volley and file firing, increases the number of rounds for each individual from 30 to 40, reinstates State and division prizes, and provides additional prizes for the company having the largest number of marksmen, for the company having the largest general figure of merit. This indicates that the present administration is taking a step in the right direction in regard to rifle firing by the State troops, and that the economical policy of the last administration in this respect has been abandoned—a fact upon which the National Guard may be congratulated. We also learn that the State authorities intend to support the coming international team in a liberal manner.

The National Rifle Association has provided for a series of four preliminary matches at Creedmoor, at 200, 500, 600, and 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, for practice of competitors for places on the International Team which will be sent to England during the coming season. Any National Guardsman making the required number of points during these matches will be considered eligible as a competitor at the

regular competition practice for places on the team, which will be held on May 14, 15, 17, and 18 next.

At a meeting of the Committee on the International Match a resolution offered by Col. Jos. G. Story, that the Brown and Remington people be requested to supply ammunition for sale at the grounds during the competitions for the International Team in May next, was carried.

Gen. Chas. F. Robbins has appointed Major L. W. Gillett, a detailed officer on Gen. Rogers' staff, assistant in the Department of Rifle Practice at Elmira, N. Y.

The 23d Regiment are enthusiastic over their projected gymnasium, which will be erected in the small drill room. The contract has been awarded and work has begun.

An exhibition of athletic exercises took place in the 13th Regiment Armory on Friday evening, April 13, before a large audience.

A meeting of the 22d Regiment Veteran Association took place at the armory on Tuesday evening, April 10.

The 22d Regiment will be drilled and inspected in overcoats on Friday, April 27, at the armory, at 8 p. m. Theoretical instruction of officers took place on Wednesday, April 11, and another assembly for the same purpose has been ordered for April 18.

Judge Advocate General Horatio C. King, at the recent reunion of the 22d Regiment Veterans, responded to the toast "Our Volunteers" in a happy manner, winding up his speech with the following remarks: "I am sure that all must be favorably impressed with the attitude of Governor Cleveland toward the National Guard. That he feels a deep interest in it, I know, and in Adjutant General Farnsworth he has a most able assistant, who appreciates the need of an efficient militia, and will do all in his power to secure it. Already a new Code is before the Legislature, and although there are some parts of it not entirely satisfactory to everyone (a consummation which can be reached in no possible enactment this side of Heaven), I think it is a long step in the right direction. If the wheels should not all run smoothly, the machinery can easily be improved. It is the aim of this State administration to make the volunteer system of New York the superior of any in the country, and we are confident we will have the hearty support of the entire National Guard, active and veteran."

A new company has been organized at Elmira and recognized by the Adjutant General, with the following officers: Captain, Eugene Root; 1st lieutenant, William H. Goonoe; 2d lieutenant, George Crispin, heretofore supernumerary. It will be known as the 26th Separate Company. The captain is ordered to report to Brig. Gen. Bruce, commanding the 7th Brigade, and will be mustered into service under orders hereafter to be issued.

The 22d Regiment Armory bill has passed the Senate, and a meeting of the Armory Committee of that regiment took place on Monday evening at the armory, when it was resolved to urge the various committee members of the Assembly with a view to passing the bill in that body.

Serg. E. J. Kraft, Company D, 23d Regiment, won the medal for best attendance at drill during the year, while Private G. A. Turnbull won the recruiting medal during the year.

Company B, 18th Regiment, held their *militaire buffet* entertainment on Monday evening, April 9, which proved an immense success for an affair of its kind. A large gathering of officers and members of the Brooklyn organizations were present.

Company C, 23d Regiment, Capt. E. De Forrest, had a pleasant reunion on Monday evening, April 9.

This year's State Camp will begin on the 16th of June with the 71st Regiment, followed by the 7th, which, in its turn, will be relieved by the 13th, each command taking a four of a week's duration. The organization to come after the 13th is not yet known. In some quarters it is rumored that it will be the 69th, while other reports have it that it will be the 9th.

The 13th Regiment officers voted to adopt white helmets as part of their uniform, and they will be immediately ordered and be worn in camp.

The Council of Officers of the 13th Regiment has adopted a scarlet tunic coat for both officers and men for dress outfit, the same to be purchased whenever the service uniform is given out. The committee of the council will submit a pattern to the members at a meeting to be called as soon as they are ready to report. This uniform will probably be a voluntary purchase on the part of the men, and worn only on evening ceremonies indoors, or special gala celebrations.

The 32d Regiment had a battalion drill on Tuesday evening, April 10.

Company B, 7th Regiment, paid a visit on Tuesday evening, April 10, to Company B, 23d Regiment, and were handsomely entertained.

The thirteenth will parade in Brooklyn on the evening of April 30, the anniversary of its departure to the seat of war in 1861.

The thirteenth will parade in New York on Decoration Day, with its veteran association, cadet company, signal corps detail, and howitzer company.

Major Tyson of the 13th instructed the howitzer detail on one gun on Tuesday evening last. The second drill will take place on Saturday evening of this week. For recruits, the detail showed great proficiency.

Company E 13th gained 12 men last quarter, and bids fair to rival Company G in the lead of the regiment.

The returns of the 22d Regiment for the quarter ending March 31 show the strength at that date to be 656, a net gain of 43 during the quarter.

Captain W. M. Bloomer, Company B, 74th Regiment, was on Tuesday, April 10, elected colonel in place of Colonel Reichert, put on the supernumerary list.

At the meeting of the uniformed veterans of the 22d Regiment on Monday evening, April 9, the following arrangements for the reception of the active veteran organization of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment: On Decoration Day it was announced that \$1,200 will be required by the veterans for the purpose of carrying out their part of the programme. After the parade the veterans propose to entertain their guests. One of the schemes proposed is to charter a steamboat and visit Governor's Island, Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, and then to have a dinner at Manhattan Beach. Another plan is to have a dinner at Brighton Beach. It was decided to raise the requisite funds by subscription. It was also decided not to accept the invitation of the veterans of the 71st Regiment to attend their fair.

DRAWING IT FINE.—The expression "economical of the truth" is matched by this story which General H. C. King related at the recent dinner of the 22d Regiment Veterans: An amusing incident occurred at a court martial some years ago, in which I happened to be interested as counsel. One of the charges to be sustained was that of cowardice, and a quaint Illinois farmer, an ex-Colonel of Volunteers, was put on the stand. For obvious reasons I omit names. He gave his testimony in his own way, in about this style: "You see, I was in command of a regiment at Pickett's Mills, and was in the General's brigade, and we was ordered to take the enemy's works. When we had got over the open field we seen that the works were very strong, and that we had taken a comest we couldn't carry out. The rebels they opened upon us with their heavy guns, and we looked around to see if the General didn't think it was time to get out of that, but we

COMMANDER HERON'S WRONGS.

F. Maxwell Heron, late commander of H. M. S. *Clyde*, presents through the *Army and Navy Gazette* some facts in answer to the charges upon which he was court-martialled. He says: "If you will give publicity to these facts, which defy contradiction, you will earn the deepest gratitude from a ruined and almost heart-broken man, who after 32½ years of hard and honorable service, and the possessor of four medals, two clasps, and an order, is condemned to absolute poverty. I often wonder if any of those writers to the paper who have so vilified and abused me, as though I were the worst of criminals, can realize the meaning of my sentence, and what it entails? I trow not. Dismissal with disgrace, or even imprisonment, could have added but little, and the sentence as it now stands will make my life but a living death! I only ask for simple justice, and therefore appeal to your columns to protest against the Court of Inquiry, which prejudged my case, its subsequent proceedings, and the way in which I have been hunted out of the Navy by the aid of detectives and false testimony."

The *Army and Navy Gazette* thinks Commander Heron fell a victim to his confidence in his gunner, for whom he signed anything. The gunner was arrested, charged with appropriating to his own use money received from the sale of Government stores, and that he was directly interested in shifting the blame from his own to his commanding officer's shoulders. He knew that his only chance of escape from a heavy sentence was in so incriminating his commanding officer as, by the sentence of the court, to render it impossible for that commanding officer to give evidence against him. In this the gunner succeeded. The *Gazette* says: "Numerous correspondents write to us narrating cases which have come under their own immediate observation, in which officers in command of stations or individual ships have used Government stores for their own private purposes, and have caused the said stores to be logged and entered in the expense books as expended on Government work. They point out that these cases are far more serious than that of Commander Maxwell Heron, who used three sacks of coal to air his house, and 100 pounds of paint to renovate its outward appearance, and argue that the Admiralty were fully aware that the practice was going on throughout the

service when they brought the commander of the *Clyde* up with a round turn."

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Naval Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, England, is said to have given the officers serving under his command to understand that he has no objection to the carrying and use of an umbrella to protect their uniforms in wet weather when on shore on ordinary leave. Such tenderness of feeling is eminently praiseworthy.

The grossest ignorance is sometimes displayed as to the cost of maintaining an ironclad at sea for twelve months. Now that the *Iron Duke* is about to be paid off, a rough estimate of the cost to Great Britain of keeping such vessels afloat yearly may be gathered from the following items: Wages to officers, crew, and marines, £25,000; allowance for clothing, £1,700; victuals, clothing, etc., £10,500; repairs, stores, etc., £6,000; coals, ammunition, etc., £6,500. Total annual expenditure, £49,200. The ship and guns originally cost £250,000.

The action of the Pall Mall authorities in conferring the medal for Egypt on the lady nurses who participated in the campaign has given universal satisfaction. They shared to no inconsiderable extent the hardships of the campaign, and rendered excellent service in the hospitals at Cairo, Ismailia, and Alexandria, and although the action is contrary to precedent there are no objectors.

Figaro, speaking of the death of General Sir Hastings Doyle, at the age of 79, says: "His great services to his country have not yet been forgotten, while his personal friends mourn the loss of one of the best and most noble-hearted of men. He was not only a brave soldier and an able administrator, he was almost a perfect specimen of an English gentleman. It may be truly said of him that he was without fear and without reproach."

Late advices from Ecuador are favorable to the revolutionists under Alfaro. He had occupied the town of Rocafuerte, in the interior, without firing a shot. A garrison of 500 men had been stationed there, but they refused to resist, and their commander abandoned the place, carrying with him about fifty men, who left him on the road. Peace reigns throughout the interior, and order is gradually being established in the various sections.

A COMMITTEE will shortly assemble at Aldershot to go into the whole question of the English Infantry value equipment, and report on the merits of the new valise equipment as compared with the old; also, on a number of subsidiary inventions.

The *London Medical Press and Circular* says: In Abyssinia it was found that after a time the soldiers were unable to digest the coarse and imperfectly cooked rations issued to them, and that their physical strength was rapidly giving way, but with an allowance of spirits all this became changed. In other words, the military efficiency was maintained on that occasion by rum. It is on record, also, that during the Ashantee campaign a taste of navy rum helped a favored regiment on an occasion when many would have broken down completely. It is the abuse, not the use, of strong drinks in the army that is to be condemned.

Marshall Bazaine's recent work, "Episodes de la Guerre de 1870 et du Blocus de Metz," is dedicated to Queen Isabella II. in acknowledgment of the interest shown by her in his fate when on trial at Versailles. The work is not directed to a vindication of the ex-Marshall's conduct during the Franco-German war, but a sort of history of that campaign. To render it more attractive, fac-similes are given of a number of official documents, despatches, and letters. Among these are a report addressed by Bazaine to the Emperor Napoleon in captivity at Wilhelmshöhe, with annotations by the Emperor, and a communication dated the 14th of September, 1870, from Bazaine to the Empress Eugenie counselling her Majesty to come to Metz and place herself at the head of the army. Maps are also added to elucidate the campaign. A considerable portion of the book is devoted to setting forth how the catastrophes of 1870 might have been prevented, or at least diminished. Bazaine takes the opportunity to denounce "false patriots who misled the nation, carrying it away to a resistance disastrous for the country, and only meant as a pedestal for themselves to mount on."

A DESPATCH from Ottawa, Canada, says the report that the British government is about to withdraw the imperial forces from Halifax is untrue. The results of the investigations of the defence commission will probably be laid before Parliament in a short time, and then it will be seen how important they deem the station at Halifax to the system of imperial defence which they are now elaborating. ANOTHER revolution is reported from Hayti. The pay of the soldiers seems to be in arrears and there is general dissatisfaction amongst the Haytiens. President Solomon's forces have been attacked and in some instances routed.

The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia has just given the community fresh evidence of its reliability by passing for payment in full the claims of the late representatives of the late Col. Schofield, U. S. A., on a policy for \$10,000 issued by it to Col. Schofield in October last. Col. Schofield's death occurred in December, and notwithstanding the fact that it was a case of suicide, the company have interposed no obstacles, nor raised any difficulties respecting payment of the policy, but with only

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MARRIED.

CUNNINGHAM-SMITH.—At Fort Barrancas, Fla., March 37, Asst. Surgeon THOMAS A. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. A., to Miss JOSEPHINE M. SMITH, daughter of Captain Lewis Smith, 3d U. S. Artillery.

NICKERSON-CARTER.—At Baltimore, April 2, Major A. H. NICKERSON, U. S. Army, retired, to LENA DILLER CARTER, of Washington, D. C.

SLOCUM-BRANDRETH.—At Trinity Church, Sing Sing, N. Y., April 12, Lieutenant HERBERT J. SLOCUM, 7th U. S. Cavalry, to Miss FLORENCE ALINGTON BRANDRETH, daughter of Mrs. Benjamin Brandreth.

STANTON-WESTERN.—April 4, 1883, at the residence of the bride's father, in Omaha, Neb., by Chaplain George A. England, U. S. A., Miss MAUD STANTON, daughter of Col. T. H. Stanton, Paymaster, U. S. Army, to Capt. CHARLES B. WESTERN, 14th U. S. Infantry.

DIED.

BELL.—April 11, ELIZABETH BELL, aged 66 years, wife of Boat-swin Thomas G. Bell, U. S. Navy.

HOTT.—At New York City, April 6, GOULD HOTT, son-in-law of the late General Winfield Scott, U. S. Army, in the 65th year of his age.

MUSE.—At Baltimore, April 7, WILLIAM B. MUSE, formerly Lieutenant, U. S. Navy.

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The goods contained therein must be sold or stored, as our other building is already filled to its fullest capacity; and we propose to sacrifice and sell

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April 19
1883.

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Proposals for Navy Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
Washington, D. C., April 2, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until one o'clock P. M., May 1st, 1883, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the supply of the following articles, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, within ninety days after the date of the contract, viz.:

3,000 yards Blue Cloth for Trowsers.
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1,000 Ostermoor's Patent Elastic Felt Mattresses, two linen covers each.

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Offers will be received for one or more of the above-mentioned articles, but must include the full amount required of such article or articles.

The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection; and a reservation of twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the completion of the contract.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for specifications, forms of offer, and all information relative to the articles required.

The proposals must be made on the proper blank forms and filled out as indicated by the blank.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

Paymaster General, U. S. Navy.

Proposals for Rip-Rap Granite.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
New London, Conn., March 27, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1883, for Rip-rap Granite, to be delivered in Brookwater at

Clinton Harbor, Conn.

Greenport Harbor, New York.

Port Jefferson Harbor, New York.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals and for guaranty will be sent on application to this office.

J. W. BARLOW, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

Removal of Rocks in Mamaroneck Harbor.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
New London, Conn., March 27, 1883.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 24th day of April, 1883, for removal of Rocks in Mamaroneck Harbor, N. Y.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals and for guaranty will be sent on application to this office.

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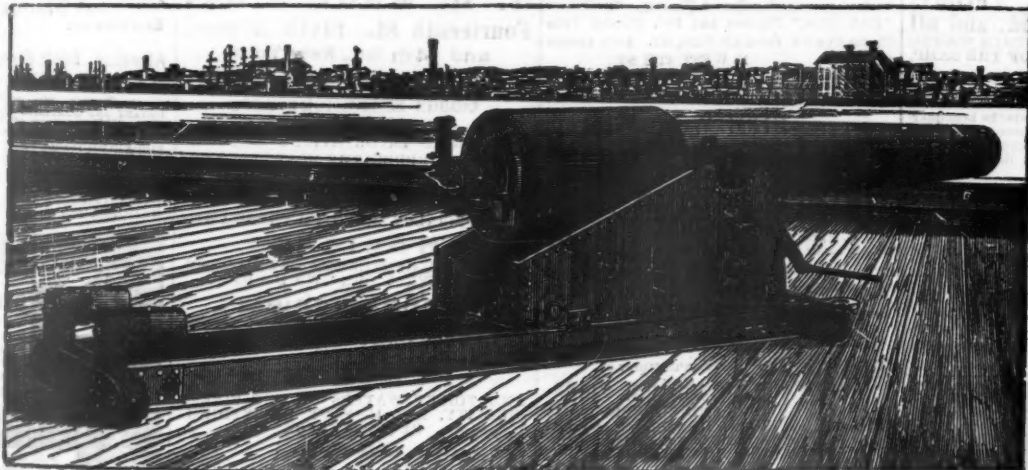
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